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## Tower Views

by Clearway

### Blum Heads New Cabinet

### Schuschnigg's Coup d'Etat

### Rebellion in Washington

¶ **New French Cabinet**—Because he could not get Parliament to reorganize French finances by decree, Camille Chautemps resigns from the Premiership and Léon Blum, Socialist ex-Premier, is chosen by President Lebrun to form a new cabinet. President Lebrun, fearing for France's international position—which becomes more precarious as German ambition fixes on Central Europe and British diplomacy turns "realistic"—seeks to bridge the crisis with support of the Socialist party and conditional promises of Communist backing which accompanies the appointment of M. Blum. If the former Socialist Premier succeeds in forming a government, he faces the same unsolved labor conflict and new drains on the national resources which contributed to the downfall of Chautemps. • But behind a new People's Front, France's next façade may hide broader supports.

¶ **Vienna con furia**—Old, easy-going, waltz-time Vienna awakes to a new and faster tempo as Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg's call for a plebiscite on independence for Austria beats furioso with the baton of patriotism. The issue emphasized by the unexpected decision of the Chancellor is now plainly whether the influence of Schuschnigg or of Hitler is predominant in Austria. Berlin, shocked by Schuschnigg's use of the familiar element of surprise, refers to the plebiscite as an "impudent" attempt at an anti-National Socialist coup d'état, pointing out that, with ballots worded as they are and with voters under 24 constitutionally barred from voting on referendums, the Chancellor assures the voiding of a large percentage of National Socialist sentiment. So there's mounting tension in Vienna, the army garrisons are held in readiness to take emergency action, the police are functioning with almost martial law sternness.

• **The unexpectedness** of the decision—practically as disorganizing to opposition as was the Berchtesgaden ultimatum—gives the immediate advantage to Chancellor Schuschnigg. Since the vote is taken Sunday the National Socialist propaganda machine can hardly begin to function. Also the broadness of the Chancellor's appeal to those who are "proud of German origin" as well as of Austria's past, is disconcerting to opponents who cannot well declare themselves un-German and at the same time pro-German.

• **So Chancellor Schuschnigg** is apparently in a position to win a large majority on his four-point program of "bread, work, peace, social justice." A victory for him at the present time would apparently constitute a severe set-back to Reich ambitions in central Europe. The essential problem is how Germany will react to Austria's use of German plebiscite tactics in the battle against union of Austria and Germany. • Chancellor Schuschnigg beats a desperate tempo for such an involved theme.

¶ **New Deal Opposition**—Defeat in the House of the "Third Basket" section of the new tax bill and growing hostility in the Senate to the Federal Reorganization bill is interpreted by Washington observers as signs of increasing apathy toward the Administration and its measures, which point to a rebellion among Democratic Congressmen. This rebellion accumulating in ratio to the Administration's lack of interest in business relief and the continuing business recession focuses in a general opposition to New Deal legislation. • Thus the defeat of the family-held corporation tax clause and strong opposition to the reorganization bill has significance greater than the bills themselves. It is taken to mean that a definite revolt is shaping against new and untried ways.

¶ **Transient Troubles**—Along with startling news breaks dealing with friction in Austria; resignation of the French Cabinet; the unfriendly demonstrations in London against Reich Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop; the Moscow treason trial where 21 "confessors" seemingly await a firing squad; Spanish war news of insurgent columns cutting deeper into the coastal territory of government Spain; China's invasion, where Japanese vanguards reach first objective on the south bank of the Yellow River. . . . Along with such disquieting reports, to repeat, comes a contribution from Egypt reminding us that the restless ways of mankind represent but a transient phase of civilization's unfoldment and today's concerns soon sink into the sands of forgotten emotions. Attend: From Cairo, Egypt, comes word by AP that: "Diorite quarries, worked when the tyrant Pharaoh Cheops made Egyptian multitudes build the great pyramids between 5,000 and 6,000 years ago, have been found." An expedition locates the quarries near the Sudan frontier. They find a figure bearing Cheops' name, a heavy copper chisel, remains of workmen's huts, buried under the sands since 1700 B. C. • Comment superfluous.

## Lewis' Aide Seeks Seat Of Governor Earle

### Kennedy Is Candidate for Nomination in Pennsylvania

### Democrats Split

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 10—Labor's challenge for a place in the sun was handed to the Democratic bosses here today in an announcement by Thomas Kennedy, Lieutenant Governor and John L. Lewis' chief aid in the United Mine Workers of America, that he was a candidate for nomination to head the Commonwealth's administration as successor to Gov. George H. Earle.

The Kennedy emergence in the race, envisaged by Mr. Lewis for more than a year, insures a free-for-all primary in May and comes when the party leadership is widely divided over the ticket "recommended" when the State Committee met in Harrisburg on Feb. 25 and the forces headed by Governor Earle and Democratic State Chairman David L. Lawrence maneuvered acclamatory approval of a ticket headed by Charles Alvin Jones, Pittsburgh lawyer, and Governor Earle for the United States.

**Guffey Kept Aloof**

That committee meeting was preceded and followed by clear indications that some of the most important leaders of the party were not satisfied with this slate, which was arranged at a secret meeting at the Executive Mansion following an endless chain of such parleys. It projected United States Senator Joseph F. Guffey as an irreconcilable dissentient. The Jones' ticket, nevertheless, bore the label of a "harmony" formula, but Mr. Kennedy's announcement clarified today, in the view of Capitol Hill observers, Senator Guffey's qualification of support that he would be in the front line trenches fighting for democratic victory "after the primary."

Since then the Senator has not publicly taken a stand for or against any candidate in the contest, for he resembles in more ways than one the old school "silent" boss—the school he grew up in and the pattern he set for himself through all the lean Democratic years in Pennsylvania. It has been clear, however, that he did not like the Jones ticket and has studiously kept off the bandwagon, with J. David Stern, New York and Philadel-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 7)

## Six Women Members of Congress All Like Their Jobs

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Caroline O'Day, New York Representative; Edith Nourse Rogers, Massachusetts Representative; Mary T. Norton, New Jersey Representative; Nan Honeyman, Oregon Representative; Virginia E. Jenckes, Indiana Representative; Hattie W. Caraway, Arkansas Senator

Rare Photograph Taken at the Conclusion of an Informal Luncheon in the Speaker's Dining Room at the Capitol

## Families in the U. S. Spend $10 to $16 Yearly on Movies

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, March 10—Between 29 and 30 cents of every amusement dollar in American villages goes to the movies, a study made by the Bureau of Home Economics of the Department of Agriculture shows.

The average amount spent per family per year for picture shows was $12 in New England villages; $10 in Central and Atlantic Seaboard villages; $16 in mountain and plains villages; $15 in Pacific Coast villages; $16 for the white families of the southeastern villages; and $3 for Negro families in southwestern villages.

"This family-living study has liven illustrative figures to bear out the belief that both the motion picture and automobile have assumed an increasingly important place in American village life," says Dr. Louis Stanley, Chief of the Bureau of Home Economics. "Even in villages too small to have a cinema, the automobile makes accessible the picture shows of the neighboring towns and cities.

The Bureau computed the average American motion picture expenditure from reports made by all of the 9,407 families studied, whether or not they went to the movies.

In the New England villages, 18 per cent of the families spent money for movies; in the central and Atlantic villages, 72 per cent; in the mountain and plains villages, 85 per cent; in the Pacific coast villages, 86 per cent. In the Southeast, 85 per cent of the white families and 38 per cent of the Negro families were represented in the village movie audience during the year.

## President Backs Water Plan

WASHINGTON, March 10 (AP)—President Roosevelt presented to Congress today a National Resources Committee report which he described as a "comprehensive national plan for the conservation and development of our water resources."

"I recommend careful study of these documents by the Congress," he said, "because they present a frame of reference for legislative programs affecting water conservation, and because they illustrate an approach to the systematic husbandry of our natural resources on a Democratic, regional basis."

The President told the Congress the report was in accordance with his message of Aug. 13, 1937, when he vetoed a Senate resolution authorizing the drafting by Army engineers of a broad flood control plan. In that veto he said the "local and regional basis" of planning was ignored.

Mr. Roosevelt said the proposals recommended by the Resources Committee were based upon findings of 46 joint state-federal basin committees composed of more than 500 local, state, and federal officials.

"The proposals in the report," he said, "provide a guide for authorizations of surveys and construction of irrigation, flood control, navigation, rural water supply, wild life conservation, beach erosion control, hydroelectric power, and other water projects.

"Because it was necessary to confine the program to projects that are primarily for water control and use, many related land-use projects are not included."

He said the "preferred water projects" had met the test of conformity to a general regional program and although they were covered in a six-year program, their completion would have to be determined by the condition of the budget.

"The six-year program suggested in the report," he said, "should be read in the light of budgetary requirements, and must, of course, be adjusted each year to correspond with budget recommendations and with action by the Congress."

### Water Control Opposed

NEW YORK, March 10 (AP)—Charles Morris Mills, former Industrial Counselor of the New York State Department of Labor, in a speech before the Women's National Republican Club today protested against what he called the Federal Government's desire to control the nation's water power resources.

## Great Pyramid Quarry Found?

CAIRO, Egypt, March 10 (AP)—Diorite quarries, worked when some historians believe the tyrant Pharaoh Cheops made Egyptian multitudes build the Great Pyramid about 6,000 years ago, have been found.

The Egyptian Antiquities Department announced today that the workings, about a quarter of a mile long, had been discovered last month under sands that had buried them since 1700 B. C.

They were found in an unsurveyed part of the desert near the Sudan frontier by an expedition led by two Englishmen, G. W. Murray and R. Engelbach.

A black granite "stela," or stone slab, was found at the scene with a cartouche of Cheops—a figure bearing his name—and the name of the locality. A heavy copper chisel also was discovered.

Diorite is a hard, pale blue stone which early Pharaohs used for heavy statues.

An ancient 60-mile-long road, marked by large cairns and hundreds of centuries-old hoofmarks, led to the river. They deduced that the Cheops cartouche meant he had sway over Lower Nubia.

Despite the quarries' distance from the Nile, the explorers found no trace of a well although they uncovered the remains of many workmen's huts.

[The workers' accommodation are explained by the fact that the Pyramids are believed to have been constructed by great numbers of Egyptians, under forced labor.]

## Electricity: City and Country

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CUYAHOGA FALLS, Ohio—Millions of rural dwellers are not asking the government or anyone else for help to secure electric power through rural electrification projects. These dwellers are already obtaining their electricity from the four winds.

In riding through rural areas remote from power lines, one notices a large number of what appear to be small windmills whirling away on tops of buildings or on specially constructed masts and towers. In fact, they are likely to be seen in almost any rural section as well as in towns and cities, particularly where no power is available. They really are windmills, but instead of being used for pumping water from wells or turning machinery directly, they are used for generating electricity for radios, lighting and small appliances. The rapidly turning propeller operates a generating machine which charges a large battery and this in turn supplies the current needed. In this case electricity is being generated by windpower instead of by water or engine power.

In the past year or two these wind chargers have sprung rapidly into favor in farm localities. Some authorities estimate there are a million of them used in the United States and Canada. One manufacturer alone claims to have sold nearly half a million outfits.

The original cost of these simple outfits is not very great. But where special towers are erected for the propellers and heavy duty work is required, it is easy to spend several hundred dollars on a complete layout. Probably a majority of the sets have cost less than $100. After installation is made the cost of operation is very small. Naturally this has a strong appeal.

WASHINGTON, March 10 (AP)—The Federal Power Commission reported to Congress yesterday that there were wide differences in the cost of household electricity in various cities in 1936.

In the most outstanding example, it said, the Tacoma, Wash., customer paid $3.62 for 250 kilowatt hours in a month whereas the consumer in the borough of Queens, New York City, spent $12.75 for the same amount—a difference of 252 per cent. A municipal system sold the power in Tacoma and a private company served Queens.

(Two hundred and fifty kilowatt-hours customarily is used in residences having electric cooking in addition to lighting, small appliances, and refrigeration.)

The report, required by law, covered 191 cities of 50,000 population or more and included approximately one-half of all residential users of electricity in the United States.

The report showed Tampa, Fla., shared with Queens in the highest rate for 100 kilowatt hours, charging $6.25, or 194.8 per cent more than the lowest rate, $2.12 in Tacoma.

(100 kilowat hours is the typical consumption in the vast majority of homes which have only electric refrigeration in addition to lighting and small appliances.)

High and low costs reported in cities of 50,000 to 100,000 population included:

York, Pa., $1.55 for 15 kilowatt hours; Cleveland Heights, Ohio, Covington, Ky., Holyoke, Mass., and Lakewood, Ohio, $0.80.

Medford, Mass., and Malden, Mass., $9.93 for 250 kilowatt hours; Springfield, Ill., $4.90.

Medford and Malden $18.88 for 500 kilowatt hours; Pasadena, Calif., $6.30.

## Churchmen Protest Holding Niemöller In Wire to Hitler

LONDON, March 10 (AP)—British, American, and other churchmen, in a telegram signed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, told Reichsführer Adolf Hitler yesterday they "deplored the further detention of fellow-Christian Niemöller."

[The Rev. Dr. Martin Niemöller, militant leader of Protestant opposition to German efforts to dominate the church, has been held prisoner by the secret police since a court in Berlin set him free a week ago.]

Besides the Archbishop, Primate of all England, signers of the telegram included the Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Department of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, the Primate of the Church of Sweden, the President of the Protestant Federation of France, and the Archbishop of Thyateira, representing the Greek Orthodox Church.

### The Monitor Index

Thursday, March 10, 1938


| | |
|---|---|
| Review of Recordings | 3 |
| Wonders of Research | 3 |
| "From the Danube to Dixie," No. 9 | 4 |
| The Home Forum | 8 |
| Honesty | |
| [With Italian Translation] | |
| Boston and New England News | 9-10-11 |
| Weather | 9 |
| Boston Should | 9 |
| The Week in Connecticut | 9 |
| Radio Timetable | 10 |
| Arts and Theater Reviews | 10 |
| Movies of Moment | 11 |
| The Young Folks' Page | 12 |
| Sports Page | 13 |
| Financial Pages | 14-15-16 |
| Daily Features | 16 |
| Editorials | 20 |


## Women Members Of Congress Plan To Seek Return

WASHINGTON, March 10 (AP)—The six women in Congress agreed yesterday that they like their jobs and want to keep them. All will run for re-election.

Senator Hattie Caraway (D) of Arkansas and Representative Virginia Jenckes (D) of Indiana already have announced their candidacies. The latter will make a short trip to her district next week in preparation for the May 3 primary election.

"I want to stay in the Senate," said Mrs. Caraway, the only woman Senator. She was appointed in 1931 and later elected to fill out the term of her late husband, Thaddeus H. Caraway, then re-elected for a full term in 1932. Two men already are arrayed against her in an August primary.

**Seeks to Aid Labor**

Representative Mary T. Norton (D of N. J.), Chairman of the House Labor Committee, said she had a definite objective in wanting to return for her eighth two-year term.

"That objective," she said, "is to obtain equal opportunity for this country's sweated labor."

A desire to serve throughout President Roosevelt's administration was expressed by Representative Caroline O'Day (D of New York).

Representative Nan Wood Honeyman (D of Oregon), completing her first term, said she expected to run if her brief record here has proved that she can be of service to the people of Oregon.

**Plan Varied Campaigns**

Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers (R of Massachusetts), who has served six full terms, declared she would like to return because she believes that as an experienced legislator, she can be of more service to her district than a newcomer might be.

The six women indicated their campaigns would be varied. Mrs. O'Day expects to make a trailer tour next autumn in New York State, where she is Representative-at-Large. Mrs. Jenckes plans a speaking tour.

Mrs. Honeyman said that her campaign might take place without her, since Congress still may be in session at the time of the May primary.

## France Again Summons Blum To Take Helm in Cabinet

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

PARIS, March 10—Léon Blum, former Socialist Premier who headed the Popular Front Government that gave France some of its most sweeping social reforms, today accepted President Lebrun's mandate to form a new Cabinet.

After presenting to the Chamber of Deputies a four-point program for improving France's financial economic situation, Premier Camille Chautemps and his entire Cabinet resigned without awaiting Parliament's response to his plea.

Certain that the Socialists and Communists would reject his demand for special powers to govern by decree, the French Premier descended from the tribune after making an eloquent appeal for political unity, and, without returning to his seat, beckoned to his fellow Cabinet members to follow him and walked out of the Chamber.

[M. Chautemps resigned because he could not get from Parliament powers to reorganize French finances by decree. M. Blum, head of the first People's Front Government, resigned last June 21 for the same reason.

[Before he went to the Elysée Palace, the Associated Press reports, M. Blum received assurance of the support of his Socialist Party and conditional promises of Communist backing.

[M. Chautemps stepped out after only 51 days of power for his second People's Front Government.]

**Basis for Financial Plan**

But former Premier Chautemps' four-point plan remains, however, and it is generally acknowledged to constitute the best if not the only basis for solving the serious and political financial crisis opened by the Cabinet's resignation. Briefly this program is as follows:

1. Special emergency powers to be granted by Parliament to the Government authorizing it to take by decree necessary measures to assure the success of the impending National Defense Loan to save the franc by putting French finances in order.

2. A severe check on all new expenditures, including particularly the postponement of such costly social measures as workers' old age pensions and agricultural calamity insurance.

3. Industrial production to be increased by degrees modifying still further the 40-hour week, especially in industries connected even indirectly with national defense.

4. Establishment of "an atmosphere of social peace and confidence" through the co-operation or organized labor in preventing strikes.

This program is expected to be adopted in modified form by the next French Government which, according to present indications, will be a régime including Socialists, Radical Socialists and perhaps some representatives of the Center.

**To Seek Wide Base**

"We shall endeavor to form the kind of Cabinet demanded by circumstances," M. Blum declared, "that is, a stable, durable, and powerful Government capable of rallying around it and carrying with it all the forces of democracy."

This was taken to mean that the Socialist leader intends to establish his ministry upon as wide a base as possible, including Radical-Socialist, Communist and Centre groups if possible as well as his own party. But inclusion of Communists is considered unlikely.

Announcing that the Government has been obliged once again last week to borrow from the Bank of France, M. Chautemps declared that such close sailing could not continue. The National Defense Loan now in preparation, he insisted, must be such a brilliant success that France's neighbors would have to acknowledge French unity and strength.

Pointing out that the Government had launched four big loans in six months, the Premier warned that this could not go on since by borrowing thirty-eight or forty billion francs each year France was adding to its budget two billion francs (about $64,000,000) annually for interest charges.

Rumors that the French Equalization Fund was exhausted were denied yesterday.

### Leaves Brussels Cabinet

BRUSSELS, March 10 (AP)—Finance Minister Henri de Man resigned from the cabinet last night, for personal reasons and because of disappointment over the heavy budget deficit.

## Intimate Message From Washington

### Britain Won't Have Its Children Terrified by Radio Thrillers Even If the United States Still Does—There's a Reason

*By the Monitor's Washington Bureau*

Washington, March 10

George Henry Payne of the Federal Communications Commission has been making a one-man fight against the radio crime thrillers which are put on the air for the special benefit of American children. It appears that parents dislike these programs so much that Mr. Payne is still digging out his desk from the angry protests he has received. Before going into the latest batch of these, released today, a few observations might be in order.

There is one field at least in which Federal regulation has not touched the citizen to the degree that it exists, say, in England. This is in a certain direct responsibility assumed by the British Government in defending helpless creatures—children for one class, and animals for another. It is not only on the radio, but on the stage and screen. Trained animal acts, which Jack London unavailingly fought for their cruelty in the United States are rarely seen in England.

Americans may have smiled over censorship of "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs" in England, but the British authorities believe a sensitive child should not be exposed to terrifying scenes, unless with consent of parent or guardian.

For years the British deleted scenes in Western movies showing falling horses (which are tripped mechanically by wires) until now an agent for the S. P. C. A. (Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals) goes along while these films are made. He submits a written statement that no cruelty occurred in the picture. That's the only way the scenes can be shown in London.

**Ban on Radio Thrillers**

The apparently greater sensitivity of the British in these matters may be mentioned in connection with the radio—the bedtime crime thrillers of the air. American children, millions of them, are being brought up on these thrillers, and every parent knows the fascination they exert. One eight-year-old girl we know shuts off the radio for a few seconds at the most hair-raising climaxes, when things become too awful, only to pick up the thread again in scared fascination after the shrieks have subsided. Nothing comparable to such adventures are permitted in England, under government radio monopoly, nor would be tolerated for a minute. "What right does a breakfast-food manufacturer have to exploit our children?" they demand.

A good many of Mr. Payne's latest letters released today come from college educators. H. C. Byrd, President of the University of Maryland, for example says "Nothing that I could say would be too strong in commendation of your effort to clean up the radio programs of the blood-curdling episodes that now seem to be their forte. Frankly, I have two small boys, and their ears are glued to the radio for these blood-curdling programs all the time and I am thinking very seriously of junking the three radios that I have in our house. I sincerely believe that at present the sum total of their effort is harmful rather than valuable."

That is a typical protest. It recalls an earlier letter from a horrified parent who discovered that his local station was utilizing a pumpkin struck by a baseball bat to simulate the sound made by bashing out a man's brains for the children's hour.

**Has Reached Lowest Level**

"It has seemed to me that we have gone from mediocre to bad, from bad to worse, and from worse to harmful trash," writes Dr. Rufus N. von KleinSmid, President of the University of Southern California, to Mr. Payne. "The occasional high level broadcast deserves every commendation, but even it cannot pull up the dead weight of bad material that finds its way into our homes through the radio."

Dr. Edward C. Elliott, President of Purdue University, writes that the matter is "a national cause, entitled to have courageous crusaders."

"Practically every one of the entertainments has some sort of murder story in it," observes Dr. Ludd M. Spivey, President of Florida Southern College. And Dr. J. C. Futrall, President of the University of Arkansas, goes further. He charges that "advertising of a kind that is false, deceptive and misleading is freely admitted" and incidentally adds that "advertisers who talk too much" are creating ill-will for their products.

It would take too long to go over these protests in detail. The letter of B. R. Canfield, an official at Babson Institute in Massachusetts, is typical. He has watched the programs' effect on his own two children and finds it "a decided detriment to their physical as well as moral development." It comes at an hour when children should be studying and injures their school work. What can be done about it?

Henry B. Washburn, head of the Cambridge (Mass.) Episcopal Theological School, protests; so do church pastors, Parents' League heads, secretaries of teachers' clubs, and just plain mothers and fathers.

Here is a field of government regulation which apparently would be popular with a vast number of citizens.

## Balky Revolt Holds Threat For New Deal

### House Repulse of Close Held Corporation Tax Was Hard Blow

### Hope for Reversal

### Senate Grows More Hostile to President's Pet Reorganization Bill

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, March 10—The Roosevelt Administration sustained the worst defeat in the House yesterday since the wage-hour bill was rejected, while in the Senate, growing hostility threatened to engulf the Roosevelt federal reorganization bill.

Taken together, and with increasing apathy to Roosevelt men and measures in Congress the events are symptomatic of something deeper that is going on in the Legislature. Many bills, good in themselves, are being attacked from half a dozen fronts on the basis of general opposition to the New Deal. The lack of enthusiasm which has gradually accumulated due immediately to the continuing business recession, and cultivated by dozens of different contests in which the New Deal has attempted to force its will upon reluctant Congressmen, now appears to be turning into balky revolt.

Recognition of the new attitude was seen in the announcement by Majority Leader Rayburn, as he left the White House after a conference with the President, that Mr. Roosevelt would not ask Congress for anti-monopoly legislation at this session. There are appearances that the New Deal is dropping ambitious plans overboard, and Mr. Rayburn declared, in this connection, that the House can complete its present legislative program by April 15.

**Tax Defeat Spectacular**

The defeat in the House yesterday was decisive and spectacular. The so-called "Third Basket" tax, covering "Section 1-B" corporations, was thrown out of the Tax Act of 1938, 180 to 124. This defeat was administered as the House sat as a Committee of the Whole, and may yet be reconsidered and reversed under Administration pressure when the bill again comes up.

Secretary Morgenthau said the present bill, as revised, is $41,000,000 short of the $5,300,000,000 in its prospective revenues. The Treasury, he said, is prepared to co-operate with Congress in proposing alternative sources of income.

There can be no doubt, however, that the Administration had set its whole heart on the Section 1-B provision. The fact that it affected directly only 300 to 600 companies did not give a measure of its importance. Under its provisions, big family-held corporations, like Ford, were pressed to pay out their profits in dividends to their family stockholders.

**Where Government Would Win**

The latter could promptly put the money back again into the company as reinvestments, but in the process of passing the profits from one pocket to another the Government got some of the money in passing—in increased income surtaxes. Thus, the tax imposed pressure upon Henry Ford, say, to pay himself his own profits, which of course greatly increased his annual income, and his income taxes, and brought that much greater revenue to the Government. Thus the chief effect of the proposed 1-B tax was not on the immediate $40,000,000 of revenue it would raise itself, as in forcing out dividends which the Treasury could tap through already existing income taxes.

It already has been shown in this correspondence that Henry Ford has adopted a dividend policy that eliminates his company entirely from the Section 1-B, and Treasury officials asserted any other company could easily eliminate itself, simply by making a proportion of dividend distributions equal to that of the average corporations of the country. If a company accepted the penalty provision, the Treasury asserted, it would be by its own volition. Companies with anything short of $75,000 income would be automatically exempt anyway, thereby confining the provision in any case to the $1,000,000 capitalization class.

But despite these arguments, and to the evident complete surprise of Administration leaders yesterday, the House members revolted, and threw

(Continued on Page 6, Column 7)

### In the Boston Section:

- Delivery in Massachusetts of liquor by mail protested by A. B. C. head.
- Harvard announces new research in mystery of the atom.
- Tobin budget campaign seen to be yielding results.
- Labor Relations Board backs law to include universities and insurance companies.

and News From All New England in the

**Second Section, Beginning on Page 9**

# Progress Is Found to Mean New Knowledge

By Harry V. Roff

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

*Pension laws, industrial preference generally for younger workers, and a host of arbitrary age limitations raise vital questions for individuals and society. What are the standards for measuring usefulness? How can society expand the horizons of men of experience without discouraging initiative of youth? Is education equipping individuals to adapt themselves to changing conditions? Is industry capitalizing on experience, or shutting it off? These and other questions are discussed in 12 articles. The sixth follows.*

Sometimes as we delve into history we are inclined to distort our perspective and overlook the real lessons that history teaches. One of these is that the world through its progressive unfoldment has demanded that its people think from the background of increasing knowledge.

"Commencement Day" is well named. The right vision of the graduate of high school or college is that of going forward in his thinking—his doing—for mankind. If his education has sought primarily to cram him with knowledge of things and conditions rather than to teach him how to think, how to evaluate, how to give, he will find that he will have to emulate Franklin and Lincoln and acquire through self culture that consciousness which judges events in their relationships with the simple facts of life. That state of true education can never be left behind by an unfolding world.

**Only the Beginning**

"Equipped for life," was once a favorite phrase in baccalaureate addresses. It can not be truly said of academic graduation unless the student has learned how to think—unless he has the key of sound judgment based on the facts of life. If he has this key, the student is equipped for life, provided he remains an earnest student of the unfolding world before him. If ability remains ability, it must be progressive.

"Twenty years after the youngster has learned to trace social consequences, the social scene will have shifted," points out Prof. H. A. Overstreet, head of the Department of Philosophy, College of the City of New York.

"The man of 35 must now, in his turn, be doing what the boy of 15 did. Like the boy, he will need to have the 'feel' of a civilization going somewhere. He will have to know the quite specific causes that are producing specific effects. . . . He can not be a democratic citizen in a world traveling at high speed without knowing whither he wants his civilization to go, what things will prevent it from going there, and what things will help."

**Educational Defeatism**

Referring to the modern tendency to make institutions leaders and overlords, Professor Overstreet makes these observations:

"There are those who throw up their hands in despair and tell us that first we must change our economic and political institutions; then all the proper mental qualities will be added unto us. This is educational defeatism. Life, as we ought to know, moves by a kind of polarity.

"Institutions do affect our ideas; but our ideas, in turn, have a way of affecting institutions. It must ever remain the privilege and the potency of education to furnish us with such clarified ideas and purposes that these may be masters rather than servants of outer circumstances."

Thomas Alva Edison once said that he doubted the value of education except in early youth, that probably little could be done toward educating a boy after he is 14 years old, that he amounts to something by that age, or never will. Mr. Edison, however, never stopped his own education. He was a living example that education can no more end than the infinity it studies.

In his address of welcome to the National University Extension Association in 1928, Chancellor E. H. Lindley, of the University of Kansas, told a story which should be literally shouted to the adults of the world. It concerned a grandfather who came to Chancellor Lindley's office, introduced himself and said:

"I am here with the last of my grandsons to enter the University. All my children and now all my grandchildren have been enrolled in the University and graduated."

Chancellor Lindley continued the story:

**Gets His A. B. at 80**

"He said: 'It is the regret of my life that I left school in the sophomore year and I never received the Bachelor's Degree.' I said: 'Why don't you get it?' He stared at me like a calf at the barn door, and he said: 'Could I do that?' and I said: 'I find nothing in the Constitution of Kansas which says a man cannot.' He said: 'I don't want any special favors"; and I said: 'You will not get them. If you make the requirements, and I think you can, you will have the Bachelor's Degree." And he registered and became a student here and two years later we issued a diploma to one Frank Leslie Weaver, 80 years young.

There truly can be no limit to learning. Chancellor Lindley said he would like to lay down the proposition "that in this particular world in which we find ourselves flooded with new knowledge, a man must learn as long as he lives."

The man of eternity can have no stopping place where he can say, "This is the all of ability." "Understanding," is an obsolete definition for "skill," but nevertheless a true one. It explains why ability has to be progressive to keep commensurate with unfolding infinity.


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## Legalized Liquor Voted in Georgia

ALBANY, Ga., March 10 (AP)—Dougherty County, in the winter resort belt, voted 1,274 to 197 to legalize liquor, March 7, ending Georgia's 22-year-old ban against whisky.

W. W. Gaines, head of the Consolidated Forces for Prohibition in Georgia, said "we expect to win in the end," and that the local option law would be tested finally before the State Supreme Court.

The wet majority in this first referendum under Georgia's new local option law authorizes sale, manufacture and taxation in Dougherty County only 15 days after the election results are officially declared and makes operative a provision permitting possession of one quart of tax-paid liquor anywhere in the State.

# Wonders of Research: Light Pickle

*'Candlestick-Maker' comes to help the butcher and baker in saving their perishable wares; his ultra-violet lamp proves good auxiliary to refrigeration machine for preserving meat.*

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

An aid to food preservation, as great an advance in this field as was the introduction of refrigeration in the days when spice was used to make things nice—comes from the experimental laboratories of Westinghouse, in the form of a sterilamp, emitting special ultra-violet light capable of destroying agents of decay.

A demonstration at the American Institute in New York City was arranged Monday night by Dr. Harvey C. Rentschler, director of research, and his associate, Dr. Robert F. James. "Neither chemicals nor heat can be satisfactorily applied to the preservation of such perishables as meat," said Dr. Rentschler. "The refrigerator preserves them if kept cold enough, but this is invariably attended by loss of moisture and flavor and often, even in very cold refrigerators, by the growth of mold.

"The average retail dealer sells from 500 to 1500 pounds of meat weekly, buying usually once a week, and is faced with the problem of preserving the balance of stock not sold. This is usually accomplished by storing in a walk-in type of refrigerator."

Such refrigeration is only fairly efficient in preserving meats, Dr. Rentschler asserted, adding that the new lamp, which has taken five years of study and careful testing, has fully demonstrated its ability to protect such dealer supplies. They are held to be of particular benefit in refrigerated showcases.

Tests have also been made in the baking industry, where the lamp has been put to practical use by several companies anxious to prevent spoilage on fruit cakes. Similarly, moisture sealed into the waxed bread container quickly induces growth of bread mold. But this is now preventable by exposure before wrapping to ultra-violet illumination.

Westinghouse

Sterilamp Installed in Showcase
Modern Marketman and Customer at Shopping Hour

### Sky Scanning: Star Travel

A new experiment in dramatizing the tremendous expanses of time and space is being staged throughout March at Hayden Planetarium in New York. By means of the Zeiss projector, combined with special sound effects and maps that move like ticker-tape across the indoor sky, visitors are taken on realistic journeys of exploration to both North and South Poles. For all intents and purposes, the auditorium becomes the cabin of a gigantic air-liner.

The most important event in the March skies occurs at 1:43 a. m., Monday, March 21, when the sun enters the sign of Aries the Ram, heralding the first day of spring. On the nights of March 10, 11, and 12, meteor hunters may sharpen their eyes for catching shooting stars apparently emanating from the constellation Boötes.

### Streetcar Washing

Photo-electric equipment furnished by General Electric allows the operators of Milwaukee streetcars, trolley buses and gasoline buses to give their vehicles a bath at the end of a day's run without leaving their seats.

As the car approaches the washer, it breaks a beam of light, which starts the water spraying and the brushes to revolving; and by the time the car has passed slowly through the apparatus, it is well cleaned. Another photo-electric eye operating as the car "steps" out of the bath, shuts off the water and stops the brushes.

### Plastic in Motorcars

A tail light for automobiles, subject to less breakage than glass, is on exhibit at the New York Museum of Science and Industry in Rockefeller Center. It is part of a display devoted to plastics in the automobile field. More than 200 other automobile parts in whose construction new plastic materials play an important part, are also shown. In addition to commonly known plastic parts, many are seldom seen. They include brake lining, timing gears, distributor caps, carbon brushes, horn relays, and insulation parts.

### Porcupine Wisdom

One wonders what a porcupine would do to a petrified tree? Several appeared recently in the Petrified Forest National Monument in Arizona, and we now have the answer. They moved on. Probably petrified wood was too hard on their incisors.

### Car Static Sifted Out

A device to remove radio static caused by the wheels of an automobile in motion, has been patented by Levi Grandy and Harry Doane of Flint, Mich. It is a simple spring device fitting inside the wheel, grounding the wheel to the frame. This prevents the accumulation of static electricity on the wheels, for every time a spark jumps from tire to road, radio reception is interfered with. The contact bridges the gap established by the lubricating grease around the axle.

### Treasure in Tin Cans

Tin cans merit the attention of young inventors, more than "better mouse traps," Dr. Albert Sauver, leading authority on metals, declared at a meeting of the Philadelphia chapter of the American Society for Metals.

Billions of old tin cans are thrown away every year, Dr. Sauver pointed out, but since the cans are 99 per cent steel, with a thin coating of tin to prevent corrosion, the melting down process results in a tin-steel mixture which is no good as steel or tin.

A fortune awaits the inventor who finds a cheap and practical method of separating the two metals in the cans, he declared.

# Thesis of New Deal Faces Trial in Michigan Campaign

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LANSING, Mich.—The New Deal philosophy of government—particularly the spending and labor policies—will be on trial in the Governorship campaign getting under way in Michigan.

Political observers see national significance in the situation. Gov. Frank Murphy, a Democrat, is regarded as having had an ear close to the White House since the time when President Roosevelt is understood to have recalled him two years ago from his post as High Commissioner of the Philippines to run for Governor of Michigan. His administration in Michigan has reflected New Deal tendencies to put the hand of Government more definitely into the realm of social and industrial problems.

His political foes on the other hand, regard Governor Murphy's fiscal record as an inviting target for anti-New Deal shafts. Last year the Democratic Legislature swelled the State's annual budget to $125,000,000, an all-time high. Although not attributable entirely to the Governor's influence, the increase was occasioned largely by freer spending along such lines as old-age pensions and direct-welfare relief. A deficit of several million dollars has been apparent from the start, and the gap is widening under pressure of mounting relief expenditures.

**Pay-As-You-Go Basis**

A leading opponent of Governor Murphy is his Republican predecessor, former Gov. Frank D. Fitzgerald, whom Mr. Murphy defeated. Known as a "business man" executive, former Governor Fitzgerald won many supporters by putting the State on a "pay-as-you-go" basis. He recently re-entered the political picture and apparently sounded the keynote of his campaign by assailing in what he termed Governor Murphy's "mishandling" of Michigan financial affairs.

Leaders of both major parties in Michigan openly avow the need for greater social consciousness on the part of Government than was the case a few years ago. They differ principally as to the degree to which demands of the unemployed should be met by public funds. The issue is seen to be definable about as follows: should the Government's primary concern be to help maintain the self-respect of unemployed persons through relief funds, irrespective of a balanced budget; or should the Government trim expenses after the fashion of business houses and compel the jobless to depend less on a dole system for security?

**Point of Difference**

Besides these immediate budgetary problems, it is expected criticism of Governor Murphy's handling of last year's sit-down strikes will arise to plague him during the campaign. Already he has been publicly censured by Harry S. Toy, who is opposing Mr. Fitzgerald for the G. O. P. nomination. Mr. Toy is a former Justice of the Michigan Supreme Court and former State Attorney General. Several years ago he gained attention for his cleanup of gangdom and racketeering in Detroit, while he was Proscuting Attorney of Wayne County.

Last year Governor Murphy gained widespread publicity through his "avoid-bloodshed-at-all-costs" policy of mediating the automotive industry's sit-down strikes. He refused to send the National Guard or State Police into the plants to evict strikers. He argued bloodshed would have ensued, leaving the basic issues of the strikes unsettled, building still higher the wall of misunderstanding between organized labor and industry and making more remote than ever the goal of industrial peace.

A diametrically opposite viewpoint is held by Mr. Toy. "Government is fundamentally law enforcement," he has said. He lines up with those who argue that strict enforcement of the law would not have aggravated the strife, but rather would have nipped in the bud the other sit-down strikes.

The two men meet on neutral ground, however, in blaming much of Michigan's labor trouble on a comparatively few radical agitators.

**Summary of Policies**

During the first sit-down strike Governor Murphy summarized his philosophy as follows: "The laws of this State must be upheld, but they must be sufficiently flexible so large groups of citizenry are not forced to break their restraining bands in order to achieve their unquestioned rights."

"Human rights above property rights" is the motto observers have ascribed to the Governor's philosophy. During his mediation of the automotive strikes, he kept in close touch with Washington and is believed to have expressed accurately the National Administration's attitude at that time toward organized labor.

One of the strongest points in Governor Murphy's record is his successful championing of a Civil Service Act, which became effective Jan. 1.

## Doctors Disavow State Medicine

CHICAGO, March 10 (AP)—A committee of 430 physicians which last fall submitted "certain principles and proposals" to medical organizations announced yesterday it had no intention of championing State medicine and was not at odds with the American Medical Association.

To clarify its position the Committee authorized a statement following a conference of its representatives and the Association's Board of Trustees. As published in the Journal of the American Medical Association the statement ran:

"The committee of physicians that presented certain principles and proposals to medical organizations in the hope that they might contribute 'to a discussion of the subject of medical care in the United States' and 'suggest the lines along which effort may be made by voluntary local, State and Federal agencies to improve medical care' believes that an impression prevails in the minds of some individuals that it is working in opposition to the American Medical Association and that it is advocating such Governmental subsidies for medical agencies as would result in Government control of medical practice.

"These impressions seem to have clouded the issues appropriate to the discussion. To clear the field, it is here stated that such action is foreign to the thoughts and intent of these physicians."


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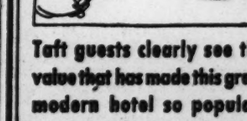

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# Music With Touch of Humor in New Recordings

Review of Recordings

Music with a sense of humor, music serious, and all of it new, arrived recently in the form of two New Music Quarterly Recordings made by Musicecraft, a New York recording laboratory. New music Quarterly Recordings, or "NMQR," is a non-profit organization devoted to issuing recordings of the more serious type of American music. The disks, which are $1.50 a copy or may be subscribed for on a yearly basis for $5, are distributed by the Cooperative Store of Bennington College, Bennington, Vt., a progressive liberal arts school for women.

NMQR works are chosen on merit by a board of five American composers. Since this new music is seldom considered by the major recording companies on account of its limited commercial field, NMQR possibly fills the needs of those who would like to keep informed of the work being done by young American composers.

**"Warm Up" Plausible**

Perhaps because its title intrigued us we played first the "Warm-Up for English Horn Alone (Decidedly Alone)" and the "Let-Down for English Horn with Piano," by Robert McBride, a young Arizona composer who teaches at Bennington. Through Mr. McBride's titles are more whimsical than "wacky," there is the current influence of Raymond Scott and the past influence of Eric Satie toward giving odd titles to music.

"Warm-Up" and "Let-Down" prove to be very plausible compositions and sound like much more than a symphony orchestra woodwind player or conservatory student "warming up." The beautiful dusky quality of the English horn comes out very well. Harrison Kerr's 'Etude for Violoncello (Unaccompanied)," on the other side, has more of the "practice session" air but is a study of various technical, melodic, harmonic and rhymic devices used in contemporary music. The opening bars of the disk are not very well defined. By the use of pizzicato chords with melody Miss Margaret Aué at times gives the effect of being accompanied by piano. This is a disk which would appeal mainly perhaps to students of the cello.

Paul Creston's "Suite for Saxophone and Piano," the second disk, is performed by Cecil Leeson with the composer at the piano. It is a work of considerable merit. It is one of the few serious compositions for the saxaphone use of which for timbbre has been somewhat neglected in the modern orchestra. Debussy once wrote a commissioned work for saxophone and orchestra while Ravel employed it with great effect in his "Bolero." The first movement of Mr. Creston's suite, "Scherzo," is a lively movement with tonguing and staccato effects, "Pastoral," the second part, is a legato study and brings out various qualities of saxophone tone, while "Toccata," which to us is the best movement, is furious paced and shows Mr. Leeson as a capable player. Mr. Leeson presented this work to a New York audience at Town Hall in 1937. Mr. Creston is a New Yorker who has composed a number of chamber works, has appeared in chamber recitals and on the radio.

**Popular**

Smoother music is reappearing in popular disks. Victor has two labels by Leo Reisman and his orchestra, a group which never loses the melody in orchestration. One is a coupling of "The Moon of Manakoora," the waltz from "Hurricane," and "Love Walked In," a Gershwin tune from "The Goldwyn Follies." The other Reisman label is "Girl of the Golden West," from the as yet unreleased picture of the same name, and "Shadows on the Moon," from the same picture. This is music by Gus Kahn and Sigmund Romberg and is not adapted from the Puccini music which, like the picture, was based on Belasco's play. All feature singing by Felix Knight whom Walter Damrosch recently honored by selection as a soloist in his radio appreciation hour.

Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians, for Victor, turn out the popular waltz, "Ti-Pi-Tin," in Neapolitan style, and a typical version of the fox-trot, "Let's Sail to Dreamland." Another Lombardo disk for Victor couples "Two Bouquets," from an as yet unreleased picture, "Kickin' the Moon Around," and "Drop a Nickel in the Slot," a tale of a nickel phonograph in a wayside inn.

If you can bear to hear opera "swung" Victor shows that "Ah So Pure" from Flotow's "Martha" is closely related to "Bei Mir Bist du Schön" (which means "you're grand") as beaten out by Larry Clinton and his orchestra. The other side is the "I Dreamt That I Dwelt in Marble Halls" aria from Balfe's "Bohemian Girl" All of this goes to show that, as the movies have pointed out, there is "nothing sacred" in music. Another Clinton disk couples "You're an Education" with "Look," the latter of which has a tricky "stop" figure in it like "Posin'." Bea Wain handles the vocals very well in the Clinton disks.

Benny Goodman and his orchestra give an "easy ride" to "Don't Be That Way" and "One O'Clock Jump," the latter of which rates high with swing fans as a "killer diller." The Original Dixieland Band with "Eddie" Edwards, Larry Shields and "Tony" Sbarbaro, playing for Bluebird disks, appears slightly out of its element except in cases where the bandsmen can "jam" together, in four selections. These are couplings of "O-O-O-O-Oh Boom!" with "Please Be Kind" and "Goodnight, Sweet Dreams, Goodnight," with "In My Little Red Book."

For rhumba fans there is a very good coupling by Victor of Pancho and his orchestra playing "Ensueno" and "Pepita."

**Decca**

Decca, too, seems to have gone over to gentler varieties of swing in the past weeks. It offers a 12 inch label by Chick Webb and his orchestra which exhibits all of the jazz tricks of the popular Harlem bandman many of which have been borrowed by white musicians. This is a coupling of "I Want to be Happy" and "Hallelujah," none of it "torrid" jazz but simply packed full of "stuff." Johnny Dodds and his Chicago Boys, a new Decca group, "beat out" a version of "Melancholy," pairing with it "Stack O' Lee," which is also the tune of "Frankie and Johnny." Joe Daniels and his Drumnasticks are content to play with "Chicken Reel" and "Runnin' Wild" rather than "jamming" it out. Louis Prima and his orchestra, with trumpet and vocals à la Armstrong, contribute "Where Have We Met Before" and "Now They Call It Swing." Ella Fitzgerald and her Savoy Eight do two slow-paced versions of "It's Wonderful" and "I Was Doing All Right," another Gerahwin tune from "The Goldwyn Follies."

Jimmy Dorsey and his orchestra, for Decca, turn out two nicely paced production numbers from "College Swing"—"I Fall In Love with You Every Day" and "How'd'ya Like to Love Me? while Bob Crosby does a conventional version of "It's Wonderful" paired with "Just Strolling," done in blues style.


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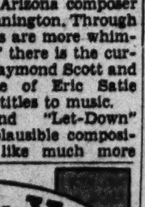

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## *Shading Chestnut Gone, But Here's the Smithy!*

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 10—Time and the horseless carriage have put an end to the village blacksmith, with or without chestnut trees, but John Mittendorf, Brooklyn smith, has formed an alliance with the automobile that keeps him busy shoeing horses when most of his fellow tradesmen have set up business as mechanics.

Installing a forge, anvil, and other essential equipment in a motor truck, Mr. Mittendorf decided long ago it was poor practice to wait for horses to come to his shop. Instead, he goes looking for horses. The portable smithy takes the Brooklyn blacksmith rapidly about Long Island wherever there is likelihood of a shoeing job. Horse owners praise the service, for a scarcity of blacksmiths in most communities sometimes makes it difficult for them to keep animals properly shod.

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John Paul Jones, the American naval hero, became an admiral in the Russian navy after the Revolutionary War.


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# Hungary to Rearm and Build

BUDAPEST, March 10 (AP)—Premier Koloman Daranyi's Cabinet underwent swift reorganization last night in preparation for an elaborate rearmament and public works program.

Without formal announcement, the Premier threw off armament restrictions of peace treaties and launched the financial and military program he announced at Györ last week.

It was stated that Dr. Daranyi's purpose in reorganizing the Cabinet was to drop ministers who were half-hearted in supporting his new program and to gather about him experts in technical and financial matters.

He retained Dr. Koloman de Kanya as Foreign Minister, Wilhelm Röder as Minister of War, Joseph Szell as Minister of the Interior, Dr. Valentine-Homan as Minister of Education and Culture, and Geza Bornemisza as Minister of Commerce.

New Cabinet members included Francis Marshall, Minister of Agriculture; Edmund von Micecz, Minister of Justice; Ludwig Remenyi-Schneller, Minister of Finance, and Bela Imredy, Minister without portfolio.

Mr. Imredy, President of the Hungarian National Bank and former Minister of the Interior, will be given the job of raising a loan of 1,000,000,000 pengoes (about $200,000,000) which Dr. Daranyi is seeking largely to modernize his army—with special emphasis on aviation—and for road building and public works.

[Hungary's decision to go in for large scale rearmament left only Bulgaria among the World War losers still restricted with some effectiveness by arms limitations imposed by the peace treaties.

[The Treaty of Trianon limited Hungary's army to 30,000, forbade heavy artillery and air bombers, and permitted only defense weapons.]

The announcement of the loan and Cabinet reconstruction apparently was well received throughout the Country. Industrialists expected the program to stimulate business and check unemployment and farmers welcomed the proposed road construction.

# In Rain or in Fire: The Briton's Umbrella

Wide World

Watching a Mobile Rail-Welding Operation

This outfit, capable of welding in three minutes the heaviest rails used in England, was built to further the London Passenger Board's policy of providing quieter and smoother train travel. The apparatus is mounted on two cars which can travel anywhere in the tubes or on the surface—the first car the power plant and the second the welding unit. Rails are fed into one end of the machine and gripped firmly by air-operated clamps. Then the operator has only to press a button and the apparatus does the rest.

# Japanese Control Of Chinese Money Starts at Peiping

PEIPING, March 10 (AP)—Conquered North China was told last night it would have a new Japanese-controlled currency today.

The Peiping "Chinese Provisional Government," dominated by the Japanese conquerors, announced its new "Federal Reserve Bank of China" would open today, would be the sole bank of issue, and its notes ultimately would be the only legal tender.

The Provisional Government, composed largely of elderly Chinese, some of them officials in former governments, aspires to inherit the powers of the National Government.

Severe penalties are provided for speculation, smuggling of silver or other acts tending to undermine the new currency.

## Hirota Speech Explained

TOKYO, March 10 (AP)—The Japanese Foreign Office today issued an official version of Foreign Minister Koki Hirota's Diet speech Monday to clear up any misunderstanding of his remarks concerning education of second generation Japanese residing abroad.

An unofficial translation of stenographic notes made during Mr. Hirota's speech had quoted him as saying American-born Japanese "must receive an American education. But they remain Japanese, and they should be educated as Japanese in order to retain Japanese virtues."

The official version was thus:

"The Japanese Government has held it a fundamental principle to let second generations receive the education of the country where they were born. Still it is certainly necessary they should be so educated to realize the value of characteristic Japanese virtues in addition to mere blood relationships.

"We therefore are doing the latter such education in various ways. It will be advisable for Japanese organizations abroad to prevent second generations from coming in contact with noxious groups (Communists).

"The Japanese Emigration Association maintains contact with second generations enabling them to keep a correct understanding of Japan besides offering them opportunities of seeing Japan personally.

"American-born Japanese are in a very disadvantageous position owing to circumstances of their environment. The Government must consider their future."

# Hoover to Talk on Europe

POZNAN, Poland, March 10 (AP)—Former President Hoover was offered bread and salt, the traditional Polish gesture of welcome, when he arrived here from Berlin today.

His program included visits to the University of Poznan and to a statue of Woodrow Wilson presented the city by Ignace Jan Paderewski. He planned to leave for Krakow tonight.

BERLIN, March 10 (AP)—Former President Hoover plans a speech on American foreign relations after his present European tour is ended.

He disclosed his plan after issuing a statement yesterday in which he declared his visits with European leaders and rulers, including Reichsführer Adolf Hitler of Germany, had "reinforced" his belief in democratic principles.

Declining to discuss in detail his conversations with Europe's statesmen, he said, "I am even more reinforced in my belief that the progress of America rests in the principles of intellectual liberty and spiritual freedom, a system of free economy regulated to prevent abuse, and popular government."

He promised, however, to talk on "American relations to the European scene" upon his return to the United States.

"One cannot but sympathize deeply with all these peoples and the different groups within them, their hundreds of acute problems, their inheritances from the World War," he said.

A caller on Mr. Hoover yesterday was seven-year-old Axel-Hoover Gebhard—Germany's Hoover Moratorium baby.

Heinrich Gebhard, former head of the League of Germans Abroad, was on his way to a maternity hospital in 1931 when he learned of President Hoover's proposal for a war-debt moratorium. In gratitude, he named his son Axel-Hoover. The former President visited Field Marshal Hermann Göring at Karin Hall, outside Berlin, where Reichsführer Hitler's chief aide received him in full uniform. They talked for two hours through an interpreter.

# Non-Intervention Control on Border Granted by France

LONDON, March 10 (AP)—Great Britain's efforts toward European appeasement were bolstered yesterday by a concession from France to meet Italian demands on non-intervention in Spain.

France consented to re-establishment of non-intervention control of her Spanish border as soon as International Commissions begin counting foreign fighters to be withdrawn from Spain. Italy had insisted that border control start as soon as the Commissioners entered Spain.

Meanwhile Germany's Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, and the British Foreign Secretary, Viscount Halifax, began preliminary talks looking toward German-British pledges of peace.

It was felt here, however, that there must first be a stabilization of Austria-Germany relations. Germany also received little encouragement here for her demand for return of war lost Colonies as the price for peace, but Prime Minister Chamberlain and Herr von Ribbentrop were expected to review this when they meet at luncheon on Friday.

Unfriendly, but not serious, demonstrations today greeted Herr von Ribbentrop, both before and after his conference with the Foreign Secretary.

Italian-British negotiations, paralleling those with Germany, and eventually to be expanded to include France in a four-power peace understanding, were halted by Italy's Fascist Grand Council meeting.

# Prosecutor Drafts Moscow Address

MOSCOW, March 10 (AP)—The Court recessed today while Prosecutor Andrei Y. Vishinsky wrote his speech summing up conspiracy and murder charges against 21 defendants in Moscow's greatest treason trial as a basis for a demand for capital penalties.

Vishinsky's demand for "the maximum measure of social defense"—execution by a firing squad—was expected to last an entire day. Then would be handed to the Court the fate of the defendants, many of them once the chief figures in Soviet Russia, now all charged with being enemies of Joseph Stalin, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and key figure of the Government.

Evidence was concluded yesterday at a closed session.

## Pecan Strike Ended

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 10 (AP)—Peace was established in San Antonio's 37-day-old pecan shellers' strike yesterday when opposing forces signed an agreement to submit differences to an arbitration board. The armistice for 125 pecan shelling plants was concluded in a conference in Mayor C. K. Quin's office.

# Fascist Chiefs Gather in Rome

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

## *The News*

ROME—The Fascist Grand Council meets at 10 p. m. today under the chairmanship of Premier Mussolini to examine the international situation and the country's most pressing internal problems.

The agenda for the meeting includes: Report on the international situation; report on the activity of the Fascist Party and on the organizations for the training of youths; report on the economic and financial situation; report on the internal situation and on the progress of the demographic campaign; and report of the committee entrusted with the constitution of the Chamber of Fascios and Corporations.

Several days will be needed to cover all these items.

## *The Background*

ROME—Of all the institutions set up by Premier Mussolini to insure the continuance of the régime established by the Revolution of October, 1922, the Fascist Grand Council is certainly the most important. It fits exactly with the Fascist conception of the State. Presided over by the head of the Government and composed of the representatives of the principal organizations of the Fascist régime, the Grand Council is the one body in totalitarian Italy which has political functions and controls the activities of the Executive.

But if its composition is taken into account, "consultation" by the Grand Council means really, the Duce, who has the first and final word in it all.

**Meetings Secret**

In its secret meetings, which begin invariably at 10 p. m. and at times last till 2 or 3 the following morning, decisions affecting the country's foreign and domestic policy are taken. It is the one body which the Duce consults, or at any rate that is kept informed by the Dictator of the plans he has in mind.

Established as an organ of the Fascist Party in 1923, it was "constitutionalized" six years later, and has now become one of the fundamental organs of the State. No important measure has been passed in this country without previously being approved by the Grand Council. In the field of foreign policy in particular the Grand Council plays a vital role. Its "advice" is sought on all questions affecting Italy's relations with the powers as well as on the action the Duce intends to take in international affairs.

Thus, the Grand Council has had its say on such questions as the Four-Power Pact, Disarmament, the Ethiopian War, the Proclamation of the Empire, Italy's withdrawal from the League of Nations, the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Triangle, and so on.

The general public is told of the "decisions" taken by the Grand Council on the subjects under its examination, but is never informed of the "debates"—if any—that take place within that body. It would be interesting, for instance, to know whether Italy's decision to wage war upon Ethiopia was adopted by a unanimous vote of the Fascist supreme body, and whether there was any "opposition" within the Council. Given, however, the very high prestige of Signor Mussolini, it is not likely that any of his acts in the field of foreign affairs occasioned criticism from the members of the Grand Council, although it is possible that, in the course of the "debate," opinions different from those expressed by Signor Mussolini or his Foreign Minister may have been heard.

**Membership of 27**

The Council is composed of 27 members including Signor Mussolini. There are now three main classes of members: those who belong to the Council for an unlimited period; those qualified to join it on account of the functions actually being filled by them; and finally those appointed for a definite period, in recognition of their distinguished service to the Revolution.

To the first category belong the Quadrumvirs of the March on Rome, Air Marshal Italo Balbo, now Governor of Libya, Marshal Emilo De Bono, and Count Cesare Mario De Vecchi, now Governor of the Dodecannese Islands.

The last category consists of only five members: Count Dino Grandi, the present Fascist Ambassador in London and a former Foreign Minister; Alberto De Stefani, a former Finance Minister and a member of the Italian Academy; Giovanni Marinelli, Treasurer of the Fascist Party; Baron Giacomo Acerbo, a former Minister of Agriculture and now President of the International Institute of Agriculture; and Roberto Farinacci, Former Secretary of the Fascist Party, who has lately distinguished himself for conducting a violent anti-Semitic campaign in his own newspaper, Regime Fascista.

**Second Category**

The second category forms the fundamental and characteristic nucleus of the Council. It includes Cabinet Ministers, the President of the Senate and of the Chamber of Deputies, the head of the Fascist Party, the head of the Fascist Militia, the President of the Royal Academy, the President of the Special Tribunal for the Defence of the State, and the presidents of the great national syndical organizations.

The Grand Council has deliberative and consultive functions. It deliberates upon the list of deputies to be submitted to the electorate, the statute of the Fascist Party and the appointment and dismissal of the Secretary and the other members of the Directorate of the Fascist Party.

The Grand Council must be consulted on all the following Constitutional questions: the succession to the Throne and the attributions and prerogatives of the Crown; the composition and working of the Grand Council, the Senate, and the Chamber of Deputies; the powers and prerogatives of the head of the Government; the right of the Executive to issue rules having force of law; the syndical and corporative organizations; the relations between the State and the Roman Catholic Church; and international treaties involving changes in the territory of the State and the colonies, or renunciation of the acquisition of territory.

**May Give Advice**

The Council may give its advice upon all other political, economic, and social questions of national interest, when called upon to do so by the head of the Government.

But, perhaps, the most intriguing "function" of the Grand Council is that of selecting Signor Mussolini's own successor when the time comes to have a new head of the Government. At the suggestion of the head of the Government the Council forms and holds in readiness a list of persons regarded as suitable candidates for the post of Prime Minister to be submitted to the Crown when the vacancy occurs, subject to final approval of the selection by the Prime Minister and by the King.

## Secret Police Fund Increased by Italy

*By the Associated Press*

Rome

The Official Gazette recently published a decree increasing funds allotted to the Italian secret police by $264,000.

Since the start of the 1937-38 fiscal year last July the police have received $1,615,000.

# *City Ends Fire Aid To Tax Delinquents*

FORT MYERS, Fla., March 10 (AP)—Garbage removal was discontinued and fire protection withdrawn from 48 tax-delinquent homes and business buildings.

Occupants were notified that unless they removed garbage at their own expense they would be hauled into Municipal Court presided over by Mayor Dave Shapard, sponsor of the drastic tax-collection policy.

Since the campaign started last week, two large property owners have paid a total of $20,000 in back taxes. Of the 48 properties on the "black list" 42 are owned by a realty corporation owing some $10,000 in delinquencies going back 12 years.

The City Council gave the corporation three days to settle under pain of having water pipes and sewers discontinued in addition to withholding other services.

Fire Chief Anderson notified the delinquents the Department would not provide fire protection. Equipment, he said, would answer alarms but would be used to prevent the spread of fire to adjoining buildings on which taxes have been paid.

# Striking Students Win Dean's Removal

DOYLESTOWN, Pa., March 10 (AP)—Students at the National Farm School ended triumphantly yesterday their strike to oust the school's dean. Dean Cletus L. Goodling, who the strikers charged was "incompetent," will be replaced, said James B. Work, trustee, New York airplane manufacturer.

Mr. Goodling, the school's Dean for the last 10 years and former Farm Manager at the Pennsylvania State College, expelled virtually the entire student body on March 7 when it refused to return to classes.

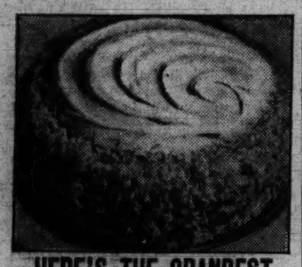
The Trustees revoked his action, however, and Mr. Work said he would be supplanted by a "new executive head." Demoted from his $6,000-a-year post to the less lucrative position of Farm Manager, Mr. Goodling "will eventually be out," Mr. Work said.

The 175 students quickly accepted the Trustees' "compromise" and returned to their farm chores and classes. Books, laid aside for the two days of strike, were studied for coming examinations. Fifty seniors who joined in the walkout rejoiced that the threatened cancellation of their March 20 graduation was only a memory.

Samuel F. Lupinacci, Jr., President of the Student Council, said abolition of the Dean's office was "for the general welfare of the institution. We thought we were absolutely right," he said, "and now we're glad to go back to school." The students, representing 22 states, had protested that Mr. Goodling allowed "insanitory conditions" at the school's 1,200-acre farm.

## Bought With a Ransom

England imposed a tax in the tenth century to provide money for buying off the Danish invaders.

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Java Coconut Cake

½ cup Spry
½ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon vanilla
1 cup sugar
1 whole egg and 2 egg yolks, well beaten
2 cups sifted flour (cake flour preferred)
2½ teaspoons baking powder
⅔ cup fresh coffee beverage

Combine Spry, salt and vanilla and blend. Add sugar gradually and cream until light and fluffy. (So easy with triple-creamed Spry, a child could do it.) Add beaten eggs gradually and mix thoroughly. Sift flour and baking powder together 3 times. Add small amounts of flour to first mixture, alternately with coffee, beating after each addition until smooth.

Pour batter into two 8-inch layer pans greased with Spry. Bake in moderately hot oven (375° F.) 25 minutes. Frost with Coconut Frosting. See what fine flavor and tender texture this Spry cake has. You'll always use Spry now.

Coconut Frosting

2 egg whites, unbeaten
¾ cup brown sugar, firmly packed
⅓ cup granulated sugar
3 tablespoons water
1 teaspoon dark corn sirup
Dash of salt
1 teaspoon vanilla
1 cup shredded coconut

Put egg whites, brown sugar, granulated sugar, water, corn sirup and salt in upper part of double boiler and mix very thoroughly. Place over rapidly boiling water and beat constantly with rotary egg beater until mixture will hold a peak (about 7 minutes). Remove from hot water, add vanilla, and beat until cool and thick enough to spread. Spread frosting between layers and on top and sides of cake. Sprinkle with coconut while frosting is soft.

(All measurements in these recipes are level)

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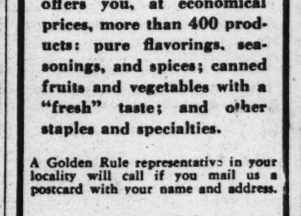

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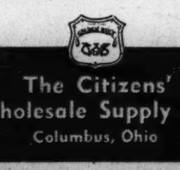

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# Early Accord Is Forecast On Claims to Pacific Isles

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, March 10—The United States dug firmly into its two latest Mid-Pacific island acquisitions today, evidencing every intention of staying there. At the same time it is clear here that the conflict of claims with Britain is one for amicable negotiations and settlement.

Both parties, it is indicated in informed quarters, recognize the mutual desirability and importance of a settlement of sovereignty over the scores of tiny islands in that section of the Pacific which for nearly a century have been the subject of academic interest and off-hand claims, never seriously pressed or enforced until now.

The situation is obviously one of maneuvering for bargaining position when the time comes to settle the whole matter. Both sides are engaged in reserving their rights and implementing those rights by occupation wherever possible. A possible compromise envisaged in some quarters might be a renunciation of American rights to Christmas Island in return for abandonment of British claims to some others the United States wants. Christmas is considered the most desirable of the islands in the general area in question. It would provide an excellent landing station and repair base for sea planes. It is about 30 miles long and 15 miles wide and is an inhabited and relatively comfortable island.

**Valuable to Britain**

The American claim to Christmas has been maintained over a longer period than to any of the others. But it is actively in British possession now. It is particularly valuable to Britain since it is the nearest land to Canada in the Pacific under the British flag. The United States, possessing the Hawaiian Islands, does not have as immediate or pressing a need for Christmas Island.

Pending the ultimate settlement, however, the United States is evidencing considerable acquisitiveness. Disclosure for the first time of the size of the expeditions landed this week on Enderbury and Canton Islands in the Phoenix group shows a determination to establish a definite and permanent colony on each.

On Canton, which is the larger and more useful of the two, seven colonists, including two radio operators, were landed. This is the largest number yet landed on any of the new islands occupied in America's modern march to empire. The number left on Howland, Baker, and Jarvis, the first to be taken over a year ago, never exceeded three each.

**Colonies Established**

Establishment of the colonies is being superintended by Richard B. Black, a field representative of the Department of the Interior, who established the colonies on Howland, Baker and Jarvis, and who was a member of the second Byrd Antarctic Expedition which opened up other lands for American expansion.

All of the islands of the area were examined last fall by Dr. Ernest H. Gruening, Director of Territories and Island Possessions in the Interior Department. The fact the largest expedition sent to the new islands has been placed on Canton is attributed in informed quarters to Dr. Gruening's observations which led to the conclusion Canton is the most potentially valuable of the uninhabited islands still available for American acquisition. Canton is a roughly-elliptical rim of land surrounding a lagoon which would make a good landing place for seaplanes.

This week's occupation is expected to speed negotiations which have dragged for many months. Following the occupation of Howland, Baker and Jarvis, negotiations were opened which, it is now learned, led to a tentative "stand still" agreement earlier this year. It is the contention in Administration quarters here that Britain violated the "stand still" agreement by putting an expedition on Canton Island, on Aug. 27.

**Little Rainfall**

Investigation of old records has brought out the information that Canton seldom receives rainfall. The explanation offered is that a column of hot air rises from its sun-baked surface which causes an approaching rain cloud to separate and pass around the island on either side.

However, there is hope this condition can be overcome by establishing a growth of vegetation which would reduce the hot-air column. Palmyra Island, approximately the same distance north of the equator as Canton is south, is covered with dense vegetation and gets ample rainfall. Efforts are to be made to transform Canton into a semblance of the tropical paradise which Palmyra is said to be. There is less hope for Enderbury which is a guano island.


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# Hawaii to Watch Big Air Force In Spring War Game

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

HONOLULU — While soldiers guard Oahu's shoreline, residents of Honolulu are prepared again this year to participate as kibitzers in what they regard as the annual "big game." The "big game" is the hypothetical attack on Oahu in early April by the United States Fleet, climaxing annual maneuvers in the Pacific.

Termination of war games means thousands of dollars to Honolulu's merchants, amusement houses, taxi drivers and souvenir sellers.

This year the Army and Navy forces which defend the islands against invasion are more powerful than ever before. They have been greatly strengthened during the past year by new aircraft. As additional defensive strength this year Hawaii has the 18 new Consolidated bombers which made the mass flight from San Diego to Honolulu, Jan. 19, and the 13 new Douglas bombers of the 31st Bombardment Squadron, which was transferred from Hamilton Field, Calif., to Hickman Field, Honolulu, in February. These additions bring Army air strength in Hawaii today to about 140 planes. The Navy is estimated to have about 100 planes.

Because of the increased aircraft force assigned to protect Hawaii, the planes are expected to play a dominant role in defense strategy this year. Increasing aircraft efficiency has materially changed the theory of Hawaii's defense. Some observers believe that ultimately the intricate system of forts and artillery placements on Oahu, capital island of the Territory, will be outmoded by further development of air defense.

Another important factor increasing efficiency of naval air defense in Hawaii has been the continued improvement of basing facilities on outlying islands. Midway and Wake, both used as commercial Clipper bases, are potential naval air bases and are equipped for that purpose. Between Midway and Hawaii is French Frigate Shoal which the Navy has improved and has used frequently as a base during flight exercises. Another base has been developed at Johnston Island, which lies approximately 1,000 miles south of French Frigate.

Organized into fast, mobile units, capable of moving swiftly over Oahu's improved system of trails and roads, 20,000 Army troops in Hawaii were to start from barracks nto field positions March 14 to guard every inch of the island's shoreline.

But confident Honolulu residents, watching progress of the "big game," look to the Army's and Navy's sky riders as their chief defenders.

# New Seattle Mayor Starts Work Early

SEATTLE, Wash., March 10 (AP)—Mayor-Elect Arthur B. Langlie, City Councilman, started working at his new job yesterday, although he won't take office until June.

"There is no good reason for postponing action if something worth while can be started now," he said.

Chief among his problems are rehabilitation of the city's finances and modernization of the transportation system. He promised "impartial law enforcement, harmony, sanity, and a conservative progressive policy."

Three "Conservative" councilmen—Mrs. F. F. Powell, an incumbent; John F. Carroll, a former Councilman, and Samuel J. Humes, former State Highway Director, were elected with Mr. Langlie.

County Commissioner Tom E. Smith, Lieut. Gov. Victor A. Meyers' campaign manager, blamed the latter's defeat on a division in labor ranks caused by an A. F. of L.-C. I. O. controversy. Mayor John F. Dore, A. F. of L. candidate, was eliminated in the primary. The C. I. O. supported Mr. Meyers.

"If this fight continues between the C. I. O. and the A. F. of L. all Progressive, Labor candidates are bound to lose in future elections," Mr. Smith said.

## Africa: Gold Record Set

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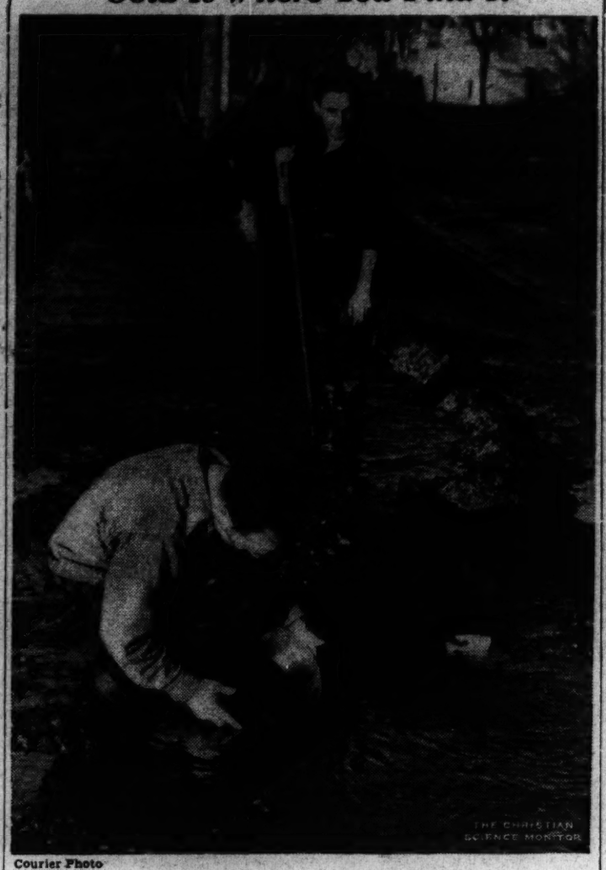

Courier Photo

**History Made by a City in Oregon**
**Flood Washes Ore-Bearing Silt Onto the Street**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

GRANTS PASS, Oregon—Panning gold in a main street of a city is decidedly unusual. Yet that is just what occurred in this Josephine County municipality during the recent high water. The heavy rains not only caused the Rogue River to reach a high level, they also swelled the creeks and small streams to overflowing, and flooded some of the principal streets of the city.

During the downpour, about five yards of black sand was carried to the drive of the Thomas home, 641 North Seventh Street, near the center of the city. The two sons of the Thomas family, Carroll and Dick, rigged a sluice box and started panning. Their work revealed fine gold and three small nuggets.

# 'Dust Bowl' Migration Wanes Under Rehabilitation Plans

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

SAN FRANCISCO, March 10—Dissuaded by the unemployment in California and encouraged by farm rehabilitation to remain at home, the despairing and usually fruitless trek of countless refugees from the "dust bowl" to the California relief rolls is beginning to slow down.

Most effective measure in stemming the migration, said Jonathan Garst, regional Farm Security Administrator, in an interview here, has been co-operation between the regional administration offices in the Southwest and the California, Arizona, Utah, and Nevada officers in assisting the needy farm families to relocate back home in their own areas.

Secondly, and probably just as effective, he said, has been the growing realization on the part of the "dust bowl" refugees themselves that they faced just as difficult problems and probably the relief rolls in the West.

Mr. Garst pointed to the thousands of migrants already in this South Pacific Coast sector, rural refugees with nothing more than an old dilapidated car and little opportunity to get any kind of a job that would keep them and their families properly fed and cared for.

**Is Helping to Stem Tide**

It is this practical anchoring, as well as educational campaign, that is gradually working to reduce the tide of immigration into an area already saturated, he asserted.

Mr. Garst showed how the Farm Security Administration offices in the Southwest were going about anchoring the potential rural refugee.

"Thirty million dollars has been distributed by the Farm Security Administration in Oklahoma and Texas," he said, "in the form of recoverable loans and relief grants, to relieve farm owners, tenants and workers rendered penniless and jobless by drought, foreclosure and large scale farm mechanization, and to encourage them to remain in their home states."

Refugees from Oklahoma and Texas comprise some 55 per cent of the registrants in the California Federal migrant labor camps he said. Of the 600 families—or 2,760 persons—now in the migratory labor camps of California alone, Mr. Garst reported, 36 per cent come from Oklahoma and 19 per cent from Texas.

**Gives an Idea of Source**

While this number represents but a small fraction of the out-of-State migratory workers here, he said he believed it gave an average idea of where most of this State's floating workers were coming from. He said that most of the migrants that are here now came in 1936-37.

During that period, and particularly during the winter months of 1936-37, the Farm Security Administration offices in Dallas, Texas, Mr. Garst said, made 43,500 grants a month for their region. Grants in Oklahoma alone totaled some $2,000,000, he declared.

Director Garst's statement that fewer migrants are entering the area was received with great interest in Sacramento where Frank F. Merriam has called into session his advisory Cabinet to discuss this very problem of what to do with, and how to care for, "the mounting number of migrant workers—without work."

# Trade Pacts Held U. S. Defense

CHICAGO, March 10 (AP)—Secretary of War Harry H. Woodring said last night another world war would "prove universally disastrous — to victor, to vanquished, and to neutral."

The United States, like other nations, he told members of the Commercial Club, is building its defense but at the same time is moving to preserve peace by rebuilding world trade.

"We are witnessing a swift increase in international political tension," he said in a prepared address. "We observe a recrudescence of military spirit, which sees no goal in life except triumph by force. We see a rapid expansion of armies and navies, and a sharp increase in armament expenditures. Armed conflict involves one-fourth of the world's population.

"The clouds that gather on the international horizon are a threat not only to our own peace but also to our own economic and political security. Another world war would endanger civilization."

The United States is engaged in a major program designed to strengthen national defenses, the Secretary stated, in the hope a powerful army and navy would discourage any military attack. He added:

"However, our national defense is not confined to our military and naval establishments. A major factor in the preservation of peace and security is the maintenance of cordial business relations with all the world.

"Viewing the world scene, I am deeply convinced that the removal of excessive trade barriers and the restoration of normal processes of international commerce offer the most satisfactory basis for a return to a stable structure of business, of peace, and of democratic government itself. World trade supplementing domestic commerce offers a means to raise the standard of living throughout the world to a level which will discourage recurrent international rivalries and imperialistic aggression."

"Economic distress quickly translates itself into social instability and political unrest," he said. "It opens the way for the demagogue and the agitator, foments internal strife and frequently leads to the rise of tyrannical dictatorships. It breeds international friction, fear, envy and resentment, and destroys the foundations of world peace."

But the lowering of tariffs and the encouragement of trade between nations, he asserted, would increase business and lessen the impetus toward conflict.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull is attempting to restore international commerce, he said, through reciprocal trade agreements.

# America Gives Danubia Key to Real Democracy

**By R. H. Markham**
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

**From the Danube to Dixie**
**Last of Nine Articles**

RICHMOND, Va.—Well, I've turned the corner and am going back! Good-by, Denver, with your January sunshine. Good-by, Chicago, with your wintry winds. Good-by, shivering St. Paul and balmy Dixie land. Tomorrow I'll be on the ocean again.

On my way east from Colorado I stopped a day in Chicago for a last celebration with my son, and while there was visited by a young Rumanian friend, Ion Petrescu, a Baptist from the city of Arad. He is studying religion here and hopes to return home as a preacher. He is blue-eyed, light-haired and long-faced, as many of his countrymen, also mild-mannered, genial and hopeful, as is characteristic of his Nation. He was feeling rather homesick, so rejoiced to see some one from Rumania.

"How do you like America?" I asked.

"Oh, everybody is good to me," he replied. "My teachers and the church people do all they can to make me feel at home, but I can't get used to things."

"Maybe it's all too new," I suggested.

**Two Conflicting Impressions**

"No," he objected. "I'm afraid it's too old. Chicago is like Arad, only bigger and faster and crueller. You remember our city, don't you? Full of Germans, Hungarians, Serbs, Jews, and Gypsies. Well, it's even worse here. We're all strangers to one another, many are down and out, and live in awful slums. I didn't expect that. I dreamed I was coming to a new world, but it's an old world like Arad. Only there we all have relatives in the country, and can get out in the open. You remember my uncle's village, don't you? It is crude enough, but how I'd love to be there!"

And he will be soon. Chicago is too gigantic, impersonal, implacable for him. It is a flood, tossing Ion about as a chip, and he feels lost. He can't imagine it as a home, as belonging to him, as making his dreams come true. He wants a few flowers, a little cabin for himself, animals in his yard, and escape from the drive of crowds. He's always lived amid unsettled racial problems and Chicago seems the biggest of them all. "America," he said, "is just a big Rumania." You see he thinks Chicago is America.

Vera Popovitch, a Serbian girl from Nisch, who also came to see me in Chicago, in no way resembles Ion. She is studying child welfare and social service in one of Chicago's best schools and glows with enthusiasm. She works for her board, so is very busy, but has time to feel the lure of Chicago life. She has been here two years, has good friends and "goes places." During the summer she is employed at a camp for children. Her teachers praise her, her work delights her, and on her few free evenings she's taken out.

**Feels at Home in America**

"I couldn't feel sad here!" she said. "I never get along so well in my life. But I'm eager to get back. I'm going to go all over Serbia teaching mothers how to care for their children. Won't that be great?"

"It would be great, but I think you'll stay right here in America," I ventured.

I surmise she blushed at that, but it couldn't show through. In any case, she knew what I meant, and holding out her ringless hands, asked, "Does that look like staying?"

"How about the pin on your sweater?" I replied.

"Well, you can't count so much on a pin," she commented.

"What is he?"

"Going to be a great professor. Member of the brain trust, I think," Vera boasted, laughing.

It was plain she felt at home in America. I'm afraid those Serbian mothers won't be taught much child training by her. She will probably add one more to Chicago's 2,174,430 "foreigners," but she'll be an admirable addition.

**Slavs' Grand Entertainment**

My next stop was at Cleveland and it fell on a Saturday night, which gave me a chance to attend the "grand entertainment" of a Slav Workers' Educational Association. The large, plain hall in which it was held was crowded with Bulgarians, Macedonians and Serbs of all ages. Everyone was in a hilarious mood and a spirit of brotherhood prevailed among these three Balkan groups that in their native lands have so often fought one another. There was a large sprinkling of folk costumes with heavy brass and silver ornaments. The beautiful, deep red Macedonian aprons, full-sleeved blouses and gold-adorned headdresses added to the glow of the celebration.

I spent one night with a friend in Detroit. He has an excellent position, and reveals in the booming, creative might of his city. "It's got over a million and a half inhabitants," he said, but he did not add that over a million of them are of foreign-born parents or colored. He belongs to the half million of old American stock. After he met me at the station we drove for nearly an hour in a vast, slow moving stream of traffic through the drab, gloomy areas in which the "foreigners" dwell, out to the edge of town where my host and similar families are housed. He put his Ford in a double garage beside his wife's Oldsmobile and conducted me into an ideal American, one-family home where I was honored with a delightful dinner prepared by the hostess.

Later in the evening a German neighbor came in from across the way to ask about the old country. He had placed a very useful automobile invention in the Detroit industry and is said to be making large profits. He was an agreeable, confident man, with an air of assurance, and was eager to know my opinion about developments in Germany. I told him that I believed Germany had made progress along many lines. He was pleased and enthusiastically glorified the new régime. He was a flaming crusader for the fatherland. "Germany will soon regain its rightful place," declared this German citizen.

**Arm in Arm With History**

"I suppose you'll soon be going back," I suggested, "and help the Führer make the cheap car he has been planning so long."

"Well, no!" he answered, "I can't leave my work here."

Not even for the movement! Perhaps profits come easier in America.

In Virginia every day seems like a holiday. You always have your best clothes on—in spirit. You walk arm in arm with history and live in a continuous Fourth of July or Memorial Day. You tread lightly, for wherever you go, you're in the presence of some national shrine. You are so exalted after communing with all the glorious ancestors that you wish some one would turn off history's current and let you live on with heroes. You're always in a mood to deliver an oration or hear some one pronounce a benediction.

Virginia boasts of the first British settlement in America, the oldest Protestant Church in America, of having produced more Presidents than any other state, of having given Washington to the Union, of having played a decisive role in determining early American policy and of being the field of most of America's decisive battles.

Of course, everything here isn't poetry nor even the fantasies of the great Virginian, Edgar Allan Poe. This state, too, has mundane aspects. For example, it's the world's greatest peanut market. Peanut market, mind you, not peanut consumer; they sell the nuts to the rest of us. Still it's quite a descent from Poe to peanuts. They also have iron factories, grist mills and coal mines. Two hundred and fifteen thousand of the people in the State are engaged in industry. The capital, Richmond, has many aspects of an industrial city. Some 27,000 of its 182,000 inhabitants are engaged in manufacturing which is a proportion not far behind that of many industrial centers.

**Respect for the Past**

One of the glories of the State is that Virginians invented such practical devices as harvesters and sewing machines. Even here alarm clocks go off, factory whistles blow, wheels whir, men do chores and women wash dishes. Lines of cars speed over endless roads and endless rows of men and women serve unceasing belts in grim buildings where things are made. Virginia also is "on the line"—but is not its slave. There are ragged edges, drab settlements, exploitation and confusion here as elsewhere. But there's vastly more, too.

There is faith here and a keeping of the faith. There is pride, which holds men to a standard. There are "first families" which give worth to society. There is a past men must live up to. Virginia has a place in the Union, which every generation must be worthy of. Every city has a history which its children must not dishonor. Take little Staunton, for example, and the men who have lived in or near it:

"Thomas Jefferson and James Madison, author of the Declaration of Independence and Father of the Constitution; James Monroe, who declared the whole New World free from foreign aggression; Sam Houston, who won Texas for the Union; George Rogers Clark, who gave us the Northern Mississippi Valley, and Merwether Lewis, the senior leader of the expedition that carried the American flag to the Pacific; Zachary Taylor, who led the American forces in Mexico; Cyrus McCormick, who freed the country from seythes and sickles; Gibbs, who invented the sewing machine; Woodrow Wilson, who tried to create a parliament of nations, and the Lincolns, who gave America the son who preserved the Union." With a past like that, the present can never become completely commonplace. And Staunton is only one of Virginia's lesser places!

In addition to this heroic dynamic, this epic power which surges from every settlement, there is also a moving lyric romance. It comes partly from the beautiful scenery from superb mountains, dense forests, wild cliffs, and winding rivers and also from a spirit of chivalry.

It adds much grace to society when you treat every woman as a queen and every man as a prince or at least a Colonel. That game arouses a spirit of leisure, of mastery, of self-respect and of respect for others. It frees men's spirit from "the line." For such people the aim of life is in the living of it—not in rushing about.

All America is a grand adventure, a magnificent romance of restless people who had faith, but we're largely unconscious of it. The South is conscious of romance and revels in it. It tells us to get off "the line" and live. It is not ashamed to exalt faith and glorify spirit.

**Worthy Place to End Visit**

So I rejoice that I could conclude my visit to America in Dixie. It is with profound reverence that I walk among Virginia's shrines. I should consider myself unworthy of my heritage if I were not moved by the enormous sacrifices that men made here for freedom and self-government. Looking out over America from George Washington's home I get the most perfect view, and I know the men and women who founded America were not wrong.

Few observers have lived closer to humble people working for a "good society" through Communism than I, and no one more warmly appreciates their extreme devotion and unmeasured idealism. I bow my head before the unselfish heroine of Communist friends. I live now in Vienna on the very axle of two mighty Fascist states and so am perfectly aware that many boys and girls seeking "the good society" through Fascism are just as devoted and high-minded as the heroes who fought on Virginia's battlefields for freedom. But the ways of Communism and Fascism are not the right ways; and they do not lead to brotherhood, to righteousness and peace.

Real democracy is the real road to the ideal state men dream of. It's America's mission to build that road. I rejoice to stand amid the monuments of the men who so ably traced it out, but as I look north and south and east and west I see their work was only a beginning. Economic brotherhood has not been reached. We and our 40,000,000 foreign-born or children of foreign-born parents are far from being one. America is just coming into being. But I know this generation can be as consecrated as those men to whom those monuments are raised and that government "of the people, by the people, for the people" can prevail, lighting the way for all humanity.

Thank you, Virginia, for strengthening my faith, and good-by, America.


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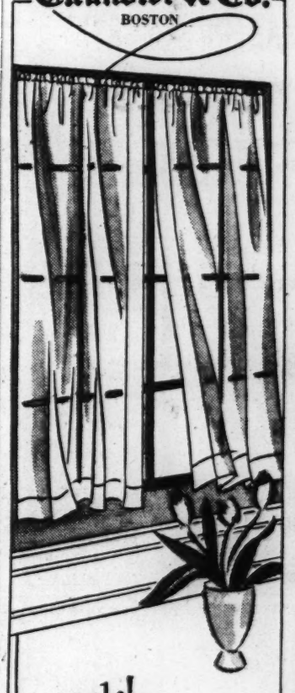

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# Closer Italian-Polish Ties Seen in Beck Visit to Rome

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

### The News

LONDON, March 10—The rebalancing of continental influence and alignments lends particular significance to the visit which Joseph Beck, Foreign Minister of Poland, has just concluded in Rome.

Mr. Beck left Rome today for Naples for a short vacation before returning to Poland. At conclusion of his talks with Count Galeazzo Ciano, the Italian Foreign Minister, last night, a communiqué was issued pledging the two countries to continue exchanging information and viewpoints through the ordinary diplomatic channels. This formal statement is understood to cover the fact that Poland and Italy realize they have many common interests which are well worth developing. Proof that they have decided to co-operate in the diplomatic sphere is seen in the fact that at an official banquet on Tuesday Mr. Beck toasted the King of Italy as Emperor of Ethiopia, thus indicating that the nature of one of the matters on which Count Ciano and Mr. Beck reached agreement during the talks is the legal recognition by Poland of Italy's imperial status.

### The Background

For some time past, Poland has shown increasing sympathy for the idea of establishing a Baltic-Mediterranean corridor to interpose a barrier between Germany and the U. S. S. R. Italy is also interested in organizing a bloc in Central Europe which, though not aimed against Italy's partner in the Berlin-Rome axis, would nevertheless act as a brake on Germany's well-known ambitions in the Danubian basin.

In the Polish Seym Jan. 10, Mr. Beck made a special reference to the plan worked out by Italy and France when M. Pierre Laval visited Rome in January, 1935, for establishing a co-operation between the states of the Danubian basin.

In these circumstances, it is held that Poland and Italy are thinking on almost parallel lines and the question is therefore being asked whether they can work out some common plan. Neither of them wants to endanger its relations with Germany, but at the same time they both are rather concerned lest German aspirations should endanger their own positions.

**Polish Problems**

Poland has Danzig, the "Corridor," and Upper Silesia to think of in this connection; Italy has misgivings about Austria, about the Italian Tyrol which is peopled by Germanic inhabitants and about the possibility of a German gateway on the Adriatic which would be the obvious sequel to the absorption of Austria by the Third Reich. Trieste, which is now Italian, was an Austrian port before the World War.

The possibility of Italo-Polish co-operation is enhanced by the fact that neither of them has interests which conflict with the other's. To a large extent they even have the same friends.

Hungary and Austria, for example, which share with Italy the title of "Rome Protocol" States, are both on excellent terms with Poland.

In 1933 and again in 1934 Austria celebrated with much enthusiasm the 250th anniversary of the saving of Vienna in 1683 from the Turks in which the Polish leader, John Sobieski, played a prominent part. Poland and Hungary are frequently stressing the closeness of their cultural and historic realtions. Hungary gave Poland one of its earliest and most famous queens, Queen Jadwiga. Admiral Nicholas Horthy, Regent of Hungary, was in Poland last month when it is understood the question of Danubian co-operation was discussed.

**Other Close Ties**

Poland is also allied to Rumania, a state which frequently takes occasion to remember its Roman origin. The second member of the Little Entente, Yugoslavia, has recently composed its ancient feud with Italy and shares not only kinship of language and race but of general outlook with Poland.

The third Little Entente State, Czechoslovakia, is on poor terms with Poland and not very good terms with Italy.

Thus there is already a good basis to work on if Mr. Beck and Count Ciano want to draw the relations between their two countries closer as most people believe to be the case now that Reichsführer Hitler has shown his intention to launch out both in the direction of Austria and Czechoslovakia.

Mr. Beck's visit, however, is officially nothing more than an affair of courtesy. It is hinted that economic matters may be discussed—Poland had a lot of coal to sell and Italy has been having difficulty lately in financing its fuel supplies.

**Barter Arrangement**

Italy on its side is a producer of equipment which might be very useful in Poland's new "central industrial area" where Poland's munitions will be made in future, the present location of this industry, in Silesia, being adjudged too close to the German frontier. Conditions are therefore considered ideal for some sort of barter arrangement between the two countries.

The question of cultural relations is also to be discussed. Both countries are proud of their Roman Catholic tradition. They have had cultural connecions in past centuries beginning with the days when the Polish king, Sigismund the Old, went to Italy for a bride, Dona Sforza, member of a famous Milan family.

## Woman Ward Leader Convicted in Fraud

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 10 (AP)—Mrs. Frances Ryan, only woman ward leader in the T. J. Pendergast Democratic organization, was given the heaviest sentence of nine vote fraud defendants who appeared today before Federal Judge Merrill E. Otis. He sentenced her to three years in a Federal reformatory and fined her $500.

Mrs. Elva O'Byrne, Republican Committeewoman, was placed on two years probation after being sentenced to six months in jail and fined $20. Three other women election workers and four men were given sentences ranging from two years' probation to two years in the penitentiary.

## CCC April Enrollment

WASHINGTON, March 10 (AP)—The Civilian Conservation Corps announced on March 8 it would enroll approximately 55,000 young men during April to bring total strength up to the authorized 260,000.

# Spanish Refugees Find Sanctuary

National Joint Committee for Spanish Relief

Top—Spanish Refugees Walk the Road to—Where?
Center—Children Are Taught to Paint
Bottom—Lesson Time for Basque Child Refugees in England

## Britain Still Basque Haven

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Bombing of open towns in Spain has led to a serious situation with regard to the Basque refugee children here. There are still 3000 of them in homes in Britain. About one third of these are expected to be repatriated in the near future. But it is considered unsafe to send back the remaining two thirds.

When the children first came to find shelter in this country in May, 1937, it was intended that they should remain for only six months. Now it seems that "at least 2000 will have to remain for an indefinite period."

The National Joint Committee for Spanish Relief is experiencing great difficulty in maintaining the children. Almost all other activities of the Committee have had to be curtailed. Not merely are funds short, but some of the original organizations maintaining homes for the refugees have had to close them down. To add to the troubles there is considerable opposition from some quarters to the children remaining at all.

There are five children's colonies in Spain, outside the war area. It was originally hoped to establish several more to which the children now in Britain could be sent, but bombing of civilians has made this impossible. The parents of most of the children refuse to have them back, and only recently a village outside Barcelona which is the home of one of the "colonies" was heavily bombed.

It is learned that about 1000 of the children have parents still in Bilbao. These may be sent back. A further 1000 have parents in Government Spain, and can not return yet. The remainder's parents are either out of touch, in jail or have passed on.

It is felt here that the British Government may possibly step in to tackle the problem of the refugees. On the other hand it was only after strict guarantees had been obtained that the children would not become a charge on the public, that the Basques were allowed into Britain. There has been no sign of an altered Government attitude.

The National Joint Committee feels that the way in which the situation is handled may have a resounding effect on the whole future of the refugee problem in Europe.

## Of All Things . . !

### Brass Buttons Plus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OAKLAND, Calif.—Many policemen in California may soon sport a fraternity pin, in addition to their official badge. For a Greek letter police fraternity, Lambda Alpha Epsilon, has come into being here.

The only catch in this glorification of the "cop," according to Walter Hawkinson, Oakland Police Inspector, who holds the office of third vice-president in the fraternity, is that membership is confined to those who have attended the Police School at San Jose State College, and who received a grade of "B" or better in their studies.

### Mailwoman Retires

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OREGON CITY, Ore.—One of Oregon's two—and probably the country's few—women mail carriers has retired from the postal service.

For 20 years Mrs. Edith Richards of this city has covered the rural free delivery routes of this territory. When she first entered the service horses and buggies were used to carry mail to rural customers. During that 20 years she has worn out seven automobiles and has lost count of the tires and brake linings that were used up.

Her first job was as a substitute on a short route, but was transferred to a 30-mile route after passing her civil service examination. This route was later lengthened to 55 miles, and is considered by the mail service to be the most difficult of all the routes operating from this office.

In her period of service Mrs. Richards records a wide variety of experiences in assisting housewives to work out some of their domestic problems. Her greatest thrill, she claims, was being designated as delegate of the Oregon Postal Carriers to the national convention in Cleveland a number of years ago.

### Food for Speech

COLUMBUS, Ohio—When John Nugent in an Ohio State University public speaking course was called upon to give an after-dinner speech in class recently, he chose to induce his classmates to serve refreshments during the 10-minute recess in the two-hour class period.

So convincing was he that he not only influenced the class, but also sold his idea to Prof. Donald W. Riley, in charge of the group.

A restaurant owner near the campus, upon hearing of the discussion, offered to donate the food. University officials gave their sanction, too. So now the class in Speech 402 enjoys food with its (after-dinner) speeches.

### Both Hotter and Colder

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GRANTS PASS, Oregon—Speaking of weather, the city of Grants Pass, Josephine County, Oregon, was hotter, wetter, and colder during the year 1937 than normal. Its rainfall was 9.59 inches above normal according to the annual climatological report of the weather bureau, and its mean temperature was 54.5 degrees, one degree above normal. The highest mean of the year was reached in July when the temperature was 71.2, or 1.3 above normal.

"Mean" temperature is the middle point between the highest recorded degree for the month and the lowest, and does not represent the month's average temperature, which would have to take account of the time element.

### But the Kitten Was Saved

OWEGO, N. Y. (AP)—Responding to an alarm, volunteer firemen rushed to the firehouse here only to find their hosecart missing.

Fellow firemen had taken the truck to rescue a kitten from a tree. The fire turned out to be only a minor chimney blaze.

# Alberta Ruling Affects All Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alberta, March 10—While the sweeping decisions of the Supreme Court of Canada have weakened the legislative supports from under the Social Credit Program in this Province and left political affairs tangled and uncertain, there have emerged from the confusion definite results of far-reaching importance not only to Alberta but to the entire Dominion.

The Court through its decisions reaffirmed a central authority which was being challenged and required to be defined anew—the federal power to disallow provincial legislation which was held to be opposed to the best interests of the rest of the nation. Upheld too was the right of the Lieutenant-Governor to withhold Royal assent from doubtful legislation.

The effect of the re-establishment of these powers undoubtedly will be felt in the days to come as Canada struggles with the contentious problem of provincial and federal rights.

The Court's invalidation of the so-called Alberta Press Gag Law has been hailed as an important one by those who have urged the judicial body to take under review the famous Quebec "Padlock" Law. It is the contention of many that the Court cannot but find against the "padlock" legislation of Premier Maurice Duplessis in the light of the ruling against the Alberta legislation which would have given the Provincial Government control over the content of Alberta's newspapers.

**Provincial Powers Defined**

Of no less importance, but more generally anticipated, was the decision on the attempt to tax banks and regulate trade and commerce. These matters are definitely without the jurisdictional field of the Province, the Court has made clear.

The Supreme Court has given an explicit answer to the question put by Mr. Lucien Maynard, Alberta's Minister of Municipal Affairs, who said at the last session of the Legislature, when the famous laws were passed, that they would show whether or not Alberta was a sovereign state.

By the same ruling the Court has clearly shown that any attempt to alter the monetary system of the Nation must be conducted on a national scale for it has been indicated that individual forays on the part of the Provinces are not only unconstitutional but economically disruptive.

While the Court has halted abruptly the ambitions of his disciples in Canada, Maj. C. H. Douglas has been proved right. He told Premier Aberhart during his visit to Alberta that Social Credit of the kind that was formulated at Fig Tree Court would not work within the constitutional restrictions that surrounded it in Canada. He and the Premier disagreed and the expert left Mr. Aberhart to carry on with a type of Social Credit which has since been defined as 'Aberhartism' in contrast with the Douglas doctrine.

**How Will Party React?**

The effect of the rulings upon the political future of the Social Credit Party in Alberta are not so readily recognizable as some of the results mentioned above—results which will leave a clear imprint on the pages of Canada's constitutional history.

Will the Aberhart Government survive the embarrassment of having the "mother act" of its political creed invalidated and losing lucrative means of revenue which were intended to meet a serious fiscal problem?

Dire predictions have been made regarding the fate of the Social Credit Government. It has been freely forecast that collapse was inevitable and that public support would melt like snow before one of Alberta's Chinook winds. That the adverse decision will injure the Party's status in the eyes of a large number of voters seems inevitable, but the full measure of support that remains can only be determined through a provincial election and there seems to be no indication of an early vote.

**Party Seeks Expansion**

In the meantime, the party is looking afield with conquest in its eyes in an effort to secure victories at the polls which will restore confidence among Alberta voters. It is likely that Saskatchewan will vote this summer and the Social Crediters have announced that they will contest every seat.

There are at present no Social Credit members in the Saskatchewan Legislature although there are two federal members.

The Party plans to make its appeal to the progressive element of the electorate taking as its slogan a fight against the 'big interests' with a plan to control credit. The golden promise of $25 a month for all will be kept well in the background, more as a consummation of Social Credit enterprise rather than a lure as it was in Alberta. The Party's prospects are indefinite, merely potentialities at the present time but there is in the Saskatchewan election an opportunity to regain lost prestige.

There is still in Alberta itself a large mass of unrest and a widespread feeling of injustice that has not been ruled out of existence by the Court judgment. To this Mr. Aberhart will continue to appeal. He has announced his intention of carrying on the fight.

**Serious Financial Problems**

The immediate problems created or aggravated by the invalidation are serious. The Province faces an accumulated deficit of $2,000,000. It was planned to use the revenue from the now-defunct Bank Act to finance that deficit.

Provincial Treasurer Solon Low expressed the Government's dependence on the new source of revenue in his budget speech when he said "The over-all deficit of $1,571,240 together with the carryover from the deficit for the current year will require a total of $2,000,000 to be financed. To offset this amount a substantial increase in revenue from the Bank Taxation Act is dependent upon the courts and on the Dominion Government."

An increase in the securities tax from 2 to 3 and even 4 per cent—an increase not now provided for by legislation but hinted at in the budget speech—may be resorted to in an effort to make up the difference. The Government's legislative plans have not yet been disclosed and opinion is divided as to whether the rebuff from the Supreme Court will serve as a brake or drive the Social Creditors to pass what might be termed desperate legislation in their search for funds.

In any event, the future looms uncertain for the first Social Credit Government in Canada. The board which was to carry on the work of establishing free money has been rendered useless and the whole structure is endangered by the removal of official sanction.

## Social Credit Votes Keep Alberta Loyal

By the Canadian Press

EDMONTON, March 10—The Alberta Legislature yesterday defeated, 45-7, a non-confidence motion by D. M. Duggan, Conservative leader, declaring the Legislature "has lost confidence in the Government's ability to budget and to administer the supplies of His Majesty for the conduct of the affairs of the Province."

All Social Credit members in the House voted against the non-confidence motion. The seven opposition members in the House at the time supported it.

## Netherlands Refuse To Recognize Russia Except for Trading

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—The fact that no diplomatic relations between the Russian Soviet Union and the Netherlands are maintained does not affect business connections between the two.

Russia continues to buy increasingly important quantities of herring, colonial produce, industrial products, and so on in the Netherlands. The other day Soviet Russia ordered two large dredgers from two different shipyards near Rotterdam. The dredgers are to have a capacity of 750 cubic meters per hour.

Meanwhile, the Netherlands Government continues to refuse to maintain regular diplomatic connections with the Soviet Union. The reasons for this refusal, it was declared here recently, have nothing to do with the constitution of the Union.

Among the considerations underlying the Netherlands' official standpoint are, that there are very close ties between the Government of the Soviet Union and the revolutionary Third International, and also the attitude of the Soviet Government in the matter of the one-sided cancellation of Netherlands claims on Russia.


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# Report Shows Steady March Of Rural Electrification

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, March 10—"Did you ever try to darn socks by kerosene lamp or milk a cow or curry a horse with an oil lantern hanging on a near-by nail?"

That is the question asked by John M. Carmody, head of the Rural Electrification Administration in his annual report to Congress.

If you have done those things, Mr. Carmody says, you will probably appreciate more than most what the coming of electricity means to the old farm.

"In a public meeting which I attended recently," Mr Carmody declared, "one farmer said—'my wife and I are sick and tired of trying to run our farm business with kerosene lamps and smoking lanterns.

"'If we can't get electricity pretty soon we are going into the business of raising lightning bugs'."

There are still 5,500,000 farm families without electricity, the report says, but the number has come down amazingly since the start of the REA. Partly this is due to direct REA loans to consumer lines; partly it is due to strenuous competitive activities of the private utilities, spurred on by the new rival. Only one farm in 10 had electricity before REA was started in 1935, says the report, today the figure is one farm in six; or a total of 1,200,000 farms.

**Private Lines Take Notice**

During 1932, 1933 and 1934 private utilities had practically ceased to extend rural lines, the report says. Now under the stimulus of government advanced funds, the private utilities have resumed extensions, and in the past year wired many more farm houses than did REA-backed projects. The total rural families served by REA projects will soon be 200,000, the report says, with a family population estimated at 1,000,000, in 40 states.

Electricity on the farm means more than just lights, says Mr. Carmody. A farm is part home, part factory.

"During many months of the year work begins in the house and in the barn long before daylight, and the last chores are done long after dark at night.

"Thousands of factories over the land are as bright as day at 4 a. m. or at 10 p. m. How about the farmhouse or the barn?" and Mr. Carmody points out that a kerosene lantern is an inefficient basis for a farm-factory.

It's cold as the farm boy tramps out through the snow these mornings Mr. Carmody says, and the icy stars are twinkling overhead as he goes to milk the cows. The lantern throws yellow gleams on the snow banks to either side of the shoveled path. The warm odor of hay and cows strikes his nostrils in the barn, where he does the chores by aid of the old lantern. The red sun comes over the black and white hillside at seven, or later. Pumping the water by hand, sawing the elm logs, keeping the kerosene heater going in the hen house on the worst nights may be picturesque in nostalgic memory to city men but it is the kind of life, says the report, which is moving the young men off the ancestral acres to the big city.

The purple dusk gathers at 4:30, and by 5 o'clock these winter nights it is dark and day is over. The yellow lamp glow through the frosted windows across the snow looks romantic enough on Christmas cards, but it is no substitute for REA electric current.

**New Life on the Farm**

The whole farm in some instances may be energized when electricity comes. Unlimited power is available. There is a radio at night and a sudden sense of community with the once isolated outside world. There is running water, and city conveniences. For farm work there are hundreds of appliances from kitchen refrigerators to utility motors.

One project superintendent reported a conversation with a typical farmer:

"My boys who are just entering high school are making plans already for what they are going to do in the country when they grow up. It used to be they seemed to have everything in mind except farming."

There is the story of "Mrs. Q," who lives "near Carmel Church." Mrs. Q, it seems, borrowed $800 to install her electric equipment, and now estimates that her net income as a result of increased egg production, elimination of ice bill and other expenses, has increased $200 a year with allowance for interest on the borrowed money. Mrs. Q is happy. She got running water, bathroom, and all the conveniences of electricity available to the city. No need to blush any more when her city aunt comes out to patronize her about farm discomforts.

The Carmody report says 18 states have enacted new legislation to aid initiation and operation of REA projects. None of those listed are in New England.

Sixty-seven per cent of the REA wholesale electricity purchased comes from private utilities. Utilities, it is stated, "are abandoning the practice of building spite lines."

Mr. Carmody re-prints in full in the annual report the sharp letter he wrote to the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities last August. He charges the department with blocking the effort of farmers in three counties to get electricity through a consumer REA group, after private utilities had declared they could not provide the service. The letter pointed out that "40 per cent of Massachusetts farmers" do not have electricity and contrasted the attitude of the state with the co-operation of utility commissions elsewhere, namely in Wisconsin, Tennessee, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, and Arkansas, all of which in a few months last year protected co-operative projects by regulating the utilities.

The Administrator cites Massachusetts as the "best example" to prove that enthusiasm of farmers alone—even when "based upon a long-felt need"—is not sufficient to "assure even an effective beginning in the sense of actually getting lines built."

# One Thing Sure—Electric Light Bulb Doesn't Smoke

**Plenty of Light**
This Farm Woman Didn't Have to Trim Wicks

Anne Shriber: General Electric: Keystone

**"Dear Son Will"**
Mother Washed the Chimney Carefully Before Sitting Down to the Weekly Letter

## Messengers Use Skates

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

OTTAWA—Messengers of the Canadian National Telegraph Company of this city have solved the problem of streets, which are too icy to permit the use of bicycles. Eager to keep up their reputation for prompt and speedy service, they deliver their messages on skates.

# Youth Tackles Its Problems

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, March 10—Sincere concern for her less fortunate sisters made Miss Vivian Liebman, Editor of the Vassar College Miscellany News, one of the star witnesses at hearings here this week on the proposed American Youth Act.

"I do not wish to draw a picture of starvation on the Vassar campus," Miss Liebman told a Senate subcommittee. "Nor do I wish to intimate that we are troubled by the fear that when we leave the ivied campus there will not be enough CCC Camps to absorb us. Vassar girls still take their husbands from Harvard, Princeton, and Yale rather than from transient camps.

"Vassar students are drawn from the wealthier 10 per cent of the nation's families, but this cannot close our eyes to what is happening to the girls of the other 90 per cent.

"If you go through any office or factory," she continued, "you will find that one-third to one-half of the girls employed there are the chief or sole supports of their families and are earning wages substantially lower than those of men in corresponding occupations. The depression has forced millions of girls to look for jobs who would otherwise have stayed at home; but while their number has increased, the number of jobs has not—making it possible for employers to cut the wages of typists, for example, from $25 to $12 a week."

Holding that youth must have more educational advantages, Murray Kempton, Editor of the Johns Hopkins Newsletter, reported that one third of a group of young people surveyed in Maryland were willing to go to war immediately under any conditions.

William Dodd, Jr., son of the former American Ambassador to Germany, described his experiences as a student in Berlin. "An unsolved youth problem," he concluded, "is a basic cause of fascism."

**Fire Hazard**
Dairymen Find Snapping a Switch Is Far Better

# Seattle Election Hailed as Victory Of Middle Class

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, March 10—The resurgence of middle-class opinion in the United States, with accompanying political power, is seen by many interested observers here in Seattle's mayoral election results this week.

That election, coupled with such other factors as the strong anti-Administration tone of the small businessman organizations which are the legatees of the recent conference here, points the way to the nucleus of a new political opposition movement, some speculative students of the political scene believe.

In Seattle the more conservative mayoral candidate, Arthur B. Langlie, won first in a primary over both C. I. O. and A. F. of L. indorsed candidates, and this week was overwhelmingly victorious over the C. I. O.-sponsored Lieut. Gov. Victor A. Meyers. Mr. Langlie's platform was a program of impartiality toward labor and its organizations, plus an "end to clowning" in civil affairs.

**Significance Seen**

Because Seattle has long been the home of experimental and sometimes left-wing movements, the victory there of the more moderate, restrained and "middle-class" policies takes on unusual significance. The Puget Sound city has been the center of protracted and sometimes violent labor disputes, greatly damaging to its economic equilibrium. But now, with the triumph of a middle-of-the-road candidate, observers who study the national scene from the Washington cockpit see what they regard as the upspring of the great bystander group—the people who do not belong to labor unions, who make up the vast middle class.

And analyzing the result, observers see the faint gleams of such a tendency nationally. Ordinarily, they believe, the middle class holds the balance of political power. Latterly it has been split, partly going along with the "submerged third" and other organized groups which have made up the New Deal majorities, and partly dissipating its energies in futile opposition.

But if the middle class could be united, as it seems to have been in Seattle, against pressure groups, it might well command a majority, drawing strength not only from higher economic brackets, but from below as well.

**The New Political View**

And the comment is being increasingly heard that a perceptive opposition politician today would do well to take his stand squarely on such opinions as those of the little businessman and much of the middle class. The little businessman, it is pointed out, is popular with everybody. He receives the somewhat patronizing tributes of big industry and finance, but he is not tarred with their brush in the eyes of the laboring classes. He is close enough to the people not to be regarded as an oppressor.

The elements involved in the Seattle election are also incipiently showing all over the country. The most striking example, both in Seattle and elsewhere, is the public rejection of warring labor elements, or any labor candidacy based on a single union group, whether A. F. of L. or C. I. O. The election in Detroit last year of Richard F. Reading over the C. I. O. candidate was the first clear proof of this tendency.

The present Mayor of Seattle, John F. Dore, was supposed to be virtually invincible, backed by Dave Beck, the A. F. of L. head in the area. Last autumn the two of them gave a triumphant reception to President Roosevelt, and they have received the support of the President's son-in-law, John Boettiger, in the Seattle Post-Intelligencer which he publishes for William Randolph Hearst.

**Defeat for Beck**

But Mr. Langlie came along and toppled over the Beck monolith. His main campaign pledge was: "to reestablish the city's reputation as a law-abiding community, to restore its financial credit, to surpress intimidation, violence and labor racketeering and to use the power of the Mayor's office to restore industrial peace and prosperity."

The results, in which Mr. Langlie polled 78,997 votes to 43,114 for Lieutenant Governor Myers, strongly reveal Seattle opinion. The Lieutenant Governor, however, was not the best candidate in the world. He was a jazz band leader who gave up his baton for the Lieutenant-Governorship, but he carried over many of his spectacular tendencies into public office. Tales of his mad-cap exploits were legion. They undoubtedly militated against his present candidacy.

# Lewis' Aide Seeks Nomination As Governor of Pennsylvania

(Continued from Page 1)

phia publisher and a new power in Pennsylvania politics, obviously lining up with Mr. Guffey for making the ticket over.

It is the Guffey line—first settlers in Pennsylvania—that has underwritten two generations of Democratic affairs in the Quaker Commonwealth, the Senator's uncle before him having dedicated his fortune to their furtherance. Senator Guffey led the rush to Roosevelt in 1932, and with Mr. Lawrence achieved the Earle "build up" that two years later swept the State out of the Republican column for the first time since the Civil War.

Today the Guffey lien on Democratic control in the State is seen as threatened by the Earle-Lawrence combination. The struggle for control, therefore, becomes the unmistakable issue in today's Pennsylvania picture, in the view of observers close to the situation. The Lewis-Kennedy forces, commanding, it is estimated, close to 1,000,000 labor votes in the State, have found the situation advantageous for an insurgency that none doubt will make sensational party history in the already crowded Pennsylvania chronicle.

**Kennedy Vote-Getter**

The Kennedy bid for party preference is based on some pretty solid election figures, for in both the 1934 primary and general election he ran neck and neck with Governor Earle, trailing him by only 3181 in the former and leading him by 2533 in the latter. A small, mild-spoken, scholarly man, he is not a dynamic campaigner, but his background is vividly pertinent as the son of a Scotch immigrant miner and who himself as a boy went into the Pennsylvania pits, identified himself with the cause of organized labor as a youth and figured in the Democracy's elective triumph in the State less because he himself wished public office than because it suddenly became his function as a soldier in the ranks of labor.

Mr. Kennedy, in announcing his candidacy, immediately advertised his connection with the Guffey forces by naming as his publicity director Edward N. Jones, one-time Works Progress Administrator for Pennsylvania and a chief political lieutenant of the Senator. His announcement served notice that the party was "not owned and will not be controlled by any boss or bosses," and warned against "coercion or intimidation" of party affiliates at the polls.

**"Democratic Movement"**

"At the present time," he said, "I have no running mates. This movement on behalf of my candidacy is more of a democratic movement than a labor movement. Labor and citizens in equal proportions demanded that I run, and State Democratic leaders including persons holding office in Washington made the same demands."

He believed, Mr. Kennedy continued, he had brought substantial strength to the party four years ago and that these forces could "not be ignored this year," as had been attempted in the selection of the Jones slate. Labor unions, including the American Federation of Labor affiliates, he asserted, already had moved to co-operate on his candidacy through Labor's Nonpartisan League.

The consensus of opinion among informed observers today is that Mr. Kennedy will be in the lead when the runners come under the wire on Primary Day, for the election records show there is no one in the race who packs the votes he has commanded in his career as labor leader and Lieutenant Governor. Moreover, the test being what it is, there is no reason for doubting that the Guffey organization in the State, and especially in the big voting area of Allegheny County, will be exerted to the utmost in his behalf. Coupled with the Stern influence in that second great voting unit, Philadelphia, the Kennedy forecast at this stage has the better of the odds.

**Neither Giving Way**

Meanwhile, with neither side willing to give way short of the primary, the struggle is taking on a dog-eat-dog aspect that appears certain to leave deep scars on the organization, whichever faction triumphs.

The Democratic primary now is a four-cornered contest, with Attorney General Charles J. Margiotti and William N. McNair, depression-time Mayor of Pittsburgh, also entered.

The divided Democratic high command is generating increasing confidence among the Republicans.

# Revolt Threatens New Deal

(Continued from Page 1)

the whole tax situation into confusion.

The blow to the Administration is the more important because it is a rap at its prestige. Mr. Roosevelt has gone down the line for this section against widespread newspaper opposition and his advisers have included it in his panoply of characteristic New Deal "reforms."

The temper of the House yesterday was characteristic of the temper of Congress as a whole, which has held up New Deal legislation pretty consistently since the Supreme Court reorganization battle.

It is not one of outright revolt, but of reluctance to adopt any new and untried course. It is a sort of legislative sit-down strike. It is apathetic rather than militant. The members face an election; they feel in their bones that the continued business recession and growing unemployment have not increased their popularity, and it is in this area of doubt and potential disillusionment that they meet White House proposals for new legislation.

Since the President lost his court fight, the farm bill is practically the only genuine New Deal "reform" scheme of the first water which Congress has passed. The housing bill was hardly a controversial issue. The special session of Congress passed no legislation; the wage-hour bill has been blocked so far; Mr. Roosevelt had to deliver a sharp lecture at a press conference to get the publicity salary feature restored to the pending revenue bill, and at that with the figure for publicity raised from $15,000 to $75,000. The reorganization bill is encountering unexpected opposition in the Senate, and the White House seems to have recognized the changed mood by voluntarily refraining from sending up striking new bills.

**Hinges on the Recession**

The turning point in the affair is the business situation, so far as can be seen here. The slump has entered politics. With his immense Congressional majorities, and with business expanding, Mr. Roosevelt had an easy time with Congress. With unemployment now increasing again, after five years of immense deficits intended to end unemployment, Congress is losing its enthusiasm, or at any rate is becoming critical. It is too early to forecast a permanent change, but at any rate the affair has gone far enough to reassure the fringe of New Deal opponents who thought Mr. Roosevelt might become a "dictator" and take over the control of Congress. Congress has never seemed more independent than today.

This is truer of the Senate than of the House. There are five Democrats to every one Republican in the Senate, and yet Mr. Roosevelt may be fortunate to get his reorganization bill through. This is characteristic of American history: an Administration generates its own opposition. As a party, the Republicans have almost ceased to function in the Senate, but there is an opposition party there for all that, though it does not have a formal name or organization. For all practical purposes it is a conservative coalition which, if it could find adequate slogans and national leadership would be a formidable contender for the Presidency.

Opponents of the Byrnes-Roosevelt reorganization bill are led by the bitter die-hards of the court battles, Senators Bailey, Burke, Wheeler, combined with the economy group, under Senator Byrd, who want reorganization linked with slashing federal reductions of expenditures. The reorganization bill is a composite bill, each feature of which has particular enemies and opponents.

The political skill of the opposition lies in welding a majority out of these shifting factions. There is undoubtedly a majority in the Senate for the general idea of reorganization, but on any specific point there may be a minority. The great game of log-rolling and trading votes is thus in full swing. The three controversial points of the reorganization bill are:

1. Giving the President authority to combine or eliminate Federal agencies;
2. Replacing the three-member Civil Service Commission with a single administrator, appointed for a 15-year term, with a civilian advisory agency;
3. Substitution of an auditor general for the comptroller general.


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# Hands-Off in Austrian Vote Forecast as Reich's Policy

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

BERLIN, March 10—The announcement of next Sunday's Austrian plebiscite has not found here that enthusiastic welcome which realisation of Point one of the National Socialist Party program—the union of all Germans on basis of self-determination—would have led superficial observers to have expected.

A short semi-official report of Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg's Innsbruck speech which was allowed to trickle through to this afternoon's press and a still shorter comment are the only interpretable marking of great displeasure with the new developments in the "brother State."

Except for brief mention, the sudden plebiscite in Austria went unreported both in the German press and over the German radio.

**A Fait Accompli Presented**

Dr. Schuschnigg has presented the Third Reich with a new experience of a kind which the Third Reich itself has previously exploited with great success, namely, what practically amounts to a fait accompli—it is clear that next Sunday's result will bring an overwhelming majority favoring an independent Austria, and Dr. Schuschnigg's position will thus be strengthened.

Two possibilities are open for Germany: First, either on its own initiative or because of "internal disorders in Austria," the Third Reich might intervene; second, to observe the strictest neutrality and also to order National Socialists in Austria to do likewise.

It is anticipated generally in well-informed circles that the second alternative will be adopted.

**Support From Italy**

The unanswered question here today is who is behind Dr. Schuschnigg in the bold new step he announced last night. There is a general impression in informed circles that the Austrian Chancellor has the support of the Vatican and Premier Mussolini.

Apparently, too, the Anglo-Italian conversations, together with the Italo-Polish discussions during the visit of Foreign Minister Joseph Beck to Rome have also not been without their bearing upon this German-Austrian issue.

Poland, Hungary and Italy, there is no need to declare, stand in closest relations and the Beck-Mussolini talks were certainly continuation of matters discussed at Warsaw during Regent Horthy of Hungary's recent visit—that is they concerned Danubian affairs.

**A Question of Benefits**

Adding to all this is the fact that Germany feels that Italy is today faced with the necessity of choosing between the Berlin-Rome axis with temporary security on the Bremner Pass, or an understanding with England carrying tranquillity in the Mediterranean, srecognition of the conquest of Abyssinia, and financial concessions. This makes the Third Reich's uncertainty regarding Italy's attitude toward Austria understandable.

Looking to further European developments it is assumed here that the Beck-Mussolini talks mean that Poland has secured its aim of being included in any new European pact should it develop from present discussions in the chief European Capitals.

In such circumstances with the possibility of Austria becoming a European issue it is not considered likely that the Third Reich will take any action in Austria just now. That does not mean, however, that the Pan-German idea has been abandoned; merely that the present moment is unripe for it.

German National Socialists have always declared themselves favorable to plebiscites—to the expression of popular will on important questions since the people are the final arbiter on all questions—but it must not be forgotten that such elections have been conducted in the Third Reich with complete exclusion of the opposition and with the background of the Secret Police and concentration camps.

In Austria other conditions will prevail on Sunday next. The further fact that Sunday's voters must be 24 years of age and over, according to the Dolfuss Constitution, will also indicate clearly to the world the mature strength of National Socialism in Austria and how much of the noise and agitation there have been due to young unruly elements or those of non-Austrian nationality.

## Hitler Gets Austrian Aide

BERLIN, March 10 (AP)—A dispatch from Vienna to Field Marshal Hermann Göring's newspaper, the Essener National Zeitung, reported today that Joseph Leopold, Austrian National Socialist leader, had been made a member of Reichsführer Adolf Hitler's personal staff.

"The Führer desires Captain Leopold as one of the most faithful and best experts on Austrian questions to be in his immediate vicinity during the ensuing month, when events of historic importance will transpire," the dispatch said.

[Herr Leopold was reported Jan. 27 to be under Austrian surveillance at his home in Krems. He was arrested in Vienna and was released under that condition two weeks before Austrian Chancellor Schuschnigg and Herr Hitler met at Berchtesgaden.]

Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels' newspaper, the Angriff, belatedly commenting on the plebiscite, said: "Of course there can be no question of fairly ascertaining the popular will by this precipitate measure. Why next Sunday?"

# On Way to Take Control

Wide World

**Rulers of Argentina**

President Ortiz (Left) and Vice-President Castillo Driving to Government House in Buenos Aires, After Taking the Oath of Office Before Argentine Congress

# Argentina: Gains Seen for Democracy

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—The new brooms in the Argentine ministries began to sweep early and clean in the administration of President Ortiz. The national leader himself showed the way by frank public adherence to the representative system of government, coupled with a reminder to the political parties that theirs was the responsibility of educating the masses to the true obligations of democracy. President Ortiz has made it abundantly clear that he is on the side of democracy—more so, perhaps, than his mentor and predecessor, Augustin P. Justo—and his declarations have won encomiums in the liberally governed states of the Americas.

Diogenes Taboada, Premier and Minister of Interior, began his term of office by a drive against narcotic traffic. He called customs revenue, postal and police officers into conference on new regulations which he decreed to restrict imports, sales and prescriptions of drugs. Manufacturing establishments within the country will have their output controlled, while closer documental track will be kept of prescriptions and sales.

Arturo Goyeneche, Mayor of Buenos Aires, as a result of the Administration change, has declared war against slums. If his published program is only partially realised, few of the conventillos, as the slums are called, will be left within city limits at the end of his term. One of his schemes is to establish rest-homes for indigents—a species of workhouse. There is also the prospect of improved relations with the City Council, the last Mayor having fallen out with Aldermen and Councilors.

José Maria Cantilo has not yet arrived to take over the Foreign Ministry; but there are official indications that, rather than depart from the Saavedra Lamas policy, he will tighten it up in several respects, besides introducing a little "humanism" in relations with American powers. These indications have been especially emphasized in regard to Argentina's attitude towards the League of Nations. It is said by government officers, and by Señor Cantilo's own friends, that the new Chancellor will act most cordially towards Geneva. No recognition will be vouchsafed the Ethiopian Empire, it is believed, while that step is withheld by Great Britain and France. It is also insisted that Señor Cantilo will be liberal in his commercial outlook, thus enabling cooperation with the United States on a "good neighbor" basis, with plenty of the Hull element of freer trade.

**Facilities for the Press**

Premier Taboada told the press that he would class it as the first rather than the "fourth" estate. President Ortiz backed up these words and said he meant to give the newspapers and their representatives all facilities.

Pedro Groppo, Finance Minister, notes in a public sttatement that "it will be necessary to reduce the budget estimates; the approved expenditure is too high." His cautious attitude seems justified by the effect of the drought on agricultural crops, especially since the Ministry of Agriculture considers that 40 per cent of the maize has been lost. Señor Groppo expresses an intention to execute the public works program with prudence and "end the existing anarchy in the government bond market." The Government according to his assurances, may be expected to supervise new loan issues and "protect the public against security investments which do not offer guarantees."

# Hull Gets Plan for Closer Tie of Americas

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, March 10—An intensification of interest in, and activity toward, a strengthening of the ties among the American Nations is the increasingly apparent aftermath of recent European changes tending to weaken the League of Nations and its value to American members as a guaranty of their security.

The latest concrete development here which points up the entire trend was the submission to Secretary of State Cordell Hull yesterday of the text of a proposed plan for a closer association of the American Republics. The text has not yet been made public and the future of the proposal is by no means clear. But it is regarded of considerable importance in diplomatic circles if for no other reason than as an indication of the changed attitude of some Latin-American States toward a stronger organization including the United States.

The plan in question is proposed by the Dominican Republic and Colombia for inclusion in the agenda of the next Pan-American Conference scheduled to be held at Lima, Peru, at the end of this year.

**Some Other Developments**

Other recent developments which reflect the same trend, and the same reaction on this side of the Atlantic to the apparent disintegration of the world collective security ideal, include a number of new ratifications of the Buenos Aires Conventions. Still a third development, of a more indefinite nature, has been an unofficial report from Buenos Aires of important discussions toward a defensive Pan American military alliance.

Taken together, the three developments mentioned indicate:

1. A disposition to consumate in law the achievements made at Buenos Aires.

2. A definite movement to reach beyond those conventions to an even stronger form of a Pan American organization.

3. The much less tangible discussion going even farther to a defensive military alliance.

Eleven of the American Republics have now ratified or approved some or all of the Buenos Aires Conventions. Action by five of these states, Cuba, Mexico, Colombia, Honduras and Brazil, has been taken since the "flying caravan" of the peoples mandate to end war, started south on its swing around Latin America to stimulate interest in ratification of the Buenos Aires Conventions.

Those which have now approved some or all of the Conventions are the Dominican Republic, Nicaragua, United States, Ecuador, Cuba, Salvador, Mexico, Venesuela, Colombia, Hondurus and Brazil. Brazil was one of the last to act and the first of the big three "A, B, C" powers of South America to do so.

**Precede New European Changes**

These ratifications all preceded the recent changes in Europe which seem to have dealt such a fatal blow to the League system. But indications are that the reasons for delay which have held up more general ratification have been weakened by those changes, and further ratifications are expected soon.

Certainly, the tendency now to look beyond the Buenos Aires achievements to something involving an even stronger Pan American organization is considered at least likely to aid the consolidation of the Buenos Aires gains, even though concrete progress to this next stage will still be some distance in the future.

The Columbian-Dominican proposal is understood to involve a Pan American non-aggression pact implemented by compulsory arbitration. There would be a congress of the members which would sit as a court of conciliation and arbitration, and there would be a permanent Pan American Court of International Law. Further, member states would be obligated in cases of aggression in violation of the covenants of the organization to take certain steps against the aggressor which would have some of the characteristics of League sanctions.

There would be, it is reported, an obligation to sever diplomatic and commercial relations with the aggressor country and also to shut off all physical communications such as telephone, telegraph and railroad and air services.

There is no assurance here that the American Republics are yet ready to move on to this stage. But at least two of them are willing to propose it. This is considered here to reflect not only a desire to fill the gap being left by the weakening of the League, but also a very significantly changed attitude toward the United States.

The unofficial hints of a pending proposal from some other South American nation for a defensive military alliance is understood to be entirely distinct from the Colombian-Dominican draft plan. It also reflects the same new considerations which are arising in Latin American diplomatic relations. Even more, it reflects the alarm which is shared in varying degrees through the Americas over the increasing propaganda of some European states, particularly Italy and Germany, in South America.

There has been a great deal of talk here in Washington during the recent weeks of the theoretical danger of a joint move by Germany, Italy and Japan to exploit South America. This danger has been rather freely cited in Administration quarters as justification for the proposed new naval expansion program. The same thought appears to have some currency in the South, although how seriously it is really taken in higher councils is highly speculative.

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# Austria Matches Hitler's Coup by Election

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

VIENNA, March 10—Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg's showdown on the question of "Anschluss or independence" has provided more than a surprise, not only at home but throughout a Europe anxiously watching the Austrian effort to withstand increasing German influence.

With dramatic suddenness equal to that of Reichsführer Hitler's unexpected Berchtesgaden "ultimatum" the Austrian Chancellor, for the moment at least, has turned the tables on the National Socialists.

The wording of the plebiscite question on the freedom issue to which the nation is to answer Yes or No on Sunday is devised to get the answer Yes from practically all anti-National Socialists in the country, workers as well as Clericals and Monarchists, and those who, while proud of their German origin, are also proud of Austria's independent past.

Moreover, the constitutional provisions governing voting will have the effect of disenfranchising many of the younger National Socialists who constitute a large measure of the pro-German support. For only citizens more than 24 years of age may vote on referendums, although at general elections, those over 21 are permitted to vote.

While it is, of course, impossible to be certain about the result, most observers here consider that Dr. Schuschnigg has an excellent chance of winning by a large majority. If, however, the unexpected happens, it is difficult to see how Anschluss could be avoided almost at once. Furthermore, Herr Hitler hasn't spoken yet and there is uneasy feeling that he won't look on idly while the Austrian Chancellor coolly trumps his Berchtesgaden ace. Whether the Führer can overtrump Dr. Schuschnigg at this stage, however, is doubted here.

The question upon which Austria is to vote evidently has been worded with the utmost care: "Are you for free and German, independent and social, Christian and united Austria, for peace and work, for the equality of all those who profess allegiance to the people and the Fatherland?" Even moderate National Socialists it is believed—for instance, like Dr. Arthur Seyss-Inquart, Herr Hitler's nominee as Minister of Security—could vote Yes on such a ticket, and there are a number of National Socialists who do not want immediate Anschluss.

In order to gain the support of the workers there was no reference to the present authoritarian Constitution. Indeed the program set forth is not unacceptable to the workers. At the same time Dr. Schuschnigg so far has not concluded an election agreement with the former Socialists and made no vital concessions to them. He has assured them a degree of cultural autonomy, but nothing more. In fact he did not ask their approval for the plebiscite.

He conferred with the workers' committee last Saturday and observed the extreme anti-National Socialist attitude of the meeting of workers' representatives on Monday. This apparently convinced him that most of the workers would not vote against him. He believed a propitious moment had come and like a flash decided on the plebiscite on the assumption that the workers fear the National Socialists more than they oppose him.

**Wide Margin in Vienna**

The Socialists used to control well over 60 per cent of the Viennese votes, and it seems certain that in Sunday's plebiscite Dr. Schuschnigg will win a large majority here. In the general elections in 1930 the Socialists won 41 per cent of all the vote in Austria and the Clericals, Dr. Schuschnigg's party, 35 per cent. The National Socialists had only 3 per cent.

Now the National Socialists are vastly stronger, but with all the Clericals and Jews and even half of the workers voting for Dr. Schuschnigg on Sunday he would win by a substantial majority.

Dr. Schuschnigg's real opponents, however, are not the voters in Austria but the power of Hitler's Third Reich. If Dr. Schuschnigg outmaneuvers Herr Hitler a situation will be created like that which provoked the trip to Berchtesgaden. Dr. Schuschnigg is in such position that defeat would be disastrous. Even a victory might be catastrophic.

Electioneering already is in full swing. The Government, youth organizations, peasant leaders, civil service associations and the like are constantly sending out appeals. Balloting will be open or closed as the voter wishes, for he may put his ticket in an envelope if he desires. However, since the ballot takes place before the eyes of the election committee, voting will in effect be open.

**Chancellor's Own Country**

Dr. Schuschnigg chose as his stage for announcing the plebiscite Innsbruck, chief city in the magnificent Alpine land of Tirol. It is the Chancellor's own country—a freedom-loving land with its local hero, Andreas Hofer, almost as famous in the Alps as William Tell. A hundred and twenty-nine years ago the Tirolese under Hofer engaged in a desperate struggle for freedom against the Bavarians who were allies of Napoleon. Legends and songs gathered about this fight form Austria's grandest folk epic.

Last night Dr. Schuschnigg, standing beneath the same Alps amid the descendants of Hofer and his revolutionaries, called upon them again to protect Austria's freedom.

The Chancellor's ringing appeal was preceded and followed by the most moving of Austria's martial songs. It was accepted with resounding applause which meant that the Chancellor's Tirolean friends pledged themselves to follow him in his fight.

"We shall observe the agreements reached at Berchtesgaden, but we shall make not the slightest additional concession," Dr. Schuschnigg declared, adding: "There must be a clear demarcation, once and for all, between the legal and the illegal."

"We shall not tolerate Nationalist threats," he warned. "I cannot ask my supporters to remain quiet if the other side does not do so."

The Government is conducting a country-wide, three-day campaign on the basis of its achievements. In a radio appeal which followed the Innsbruck speech Dr. Schuschnigg deliberately avoided reference to two points which would have offended the workers, namely the corporate state and totalitarian government. Likewise he omitted practically all reference to the late Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss, not once using the expression, "the Dollfuss way," while he did lay great stress on bread, work, peace and social justice. His election platform could in fact be accepted by all Socialists.

The Austrian National Socialists, taken by surprise, have not yet decided what attitude they will take toward the plebiscite. They are awaiting instructions from Berlin.

The plebiscite question is so worded that they cannot vote against it without seeming to repudiate the "German peace" concluded at Berchtesgaden and they cannot vote for it without seeming to support Dr. Schuschnigg.

## Street Fights in Vienna

VIENNA, March 10 (AP)—Street fights in which at least 40 were injured and many arrested broke out today in Vienna and Graz as Austria's political strife grew during the campaigning for Sunday's plebiscite.

Hundreds paraded downtown in Vienna their cries of "Hail Schuschnigg!" or "Heil Hitler!" rising high above the usual roar of traffic.

The entire police force was called out on an emergency basis that will continue through Sunday. The two main army garrisons at Vienna were held in readiness.

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# The Home Forum



## Playing to the Gallery

"ENGLISHMEN are serious-minded, conscientious, imaginative, kind to animals, histrionic—"

"What's that?" I said sharply.

Elizabeth examined closely the scrap of newspaper she had just picked up from the ground, where a previous visitor had carelessly left it.

"HISTRIONIC," she repeated slowly and distinctly, making every syllable count.

* * *

"ABSOLUTE NONSENSE," I rejoined vigorously. "You never can believe what you read in the paper. Especially when it doesn't happen to be your own paper. Englishmen are the least histrionic people on earth. Above all things, they detest scenes. Look at the way they dress. An Englishman goes to Saville Row, and pays for a single suit as much as would keep his family for a week, liquidate the rent for a month, and buy a Christmas present for the third son of his cousin twenty-eight times removed. And why? In order that admiring throngs shall turn round in the road to draw attention to the exquisite cut of his trousers? Or that some wandering poet, searching the streets of London for inspiration, shall have his fancy fired by the color of his waistcoat? No. Of course not. The well-dressed Englishman is not one whose clothes are the envy of his friends, but a man who wears a suit so inconspicuous that no one notices it. Englishmen are the least theatrical people in the world." I planted my foot firmly on a small hillock, and threw out my arm in a gesture compounded equally of grace and dignity.

"My dear Noodle," said Elizabeth, "whether Englishmen are histrionic or not may be a doubtful question. But you certainly are not the person to argue for the negative. Why at this very moment, when you seem to be carried away by the sincerity and eloquence of your plea, you are really thinking of the magnificence of your silhouette against the skyline."

* * *

THAT IS WHAT comes of attempting to reason with women. No grasp of the abstract fundamentals of logic. Just mere personalities. However, I thought it better to let the matter rest and, accordingly, stepped down from my rostrum. By that disinterested, pacific action, who can tell what the world has lost in the way of philosophy, wisdom, and erudition?

Moreover, what a skyline it was to be posed against! We stood on the topmost tip of that Pentyre Head in Cornwall, which is a little to the north of Padstow. We had driven leisurely over that morning from the small fishing village of Looe on the southern coast, coming through the rather dreary midland region of the Delectable Duchy; losing our way on the narrow, intersecting roads, and finally being brought to a stop in a miry farmyard, where half a dozen cows stood in a muddy pool with the water over their hooves, reflectively chewing, and gazing blandly at the intrusive motor car that pulled up right under their benevolent noses.

* * *

THE BROWN FARM buildings blocked the view to the north; and beyond them was a five-barred gate which, after much persuasion, consented to open, a look of mild astonishment coming into the eyes of the more alert of the cows as we industriously tugged and heaved. Then came a rough, stone-strewn road, which rose unevenly for a quarter of a mile or so; and then a ploughed field, with a narrow path beside it; and then what looked like a large kitchen garden, with no path at all; and then broken greensward, with a multitude of little hillocks; and, at last (and we were glad of it, for we were hot and blown and dusty with much scrambling), Pentyre Head itself, and the finest view in Cornwall.

That, at any rate, is what the authorities say. It was this wild northern coast of Cornwall that fired the imagination of Tennyson in the "Idyls of the King." Hawker of Morwenstow, writing of this same strip of land, sang:

Above—the ocean breezes sweep,
With footsteps firm and free:
Around—the mountains guard the deep;
Beneath—the wide, wide sea—

and again, uniting the great church at Hartland with the sailors who dare the angry Atlantic hereabouts:

Enter! the arching roofs expand,
Like vessels on the shore;
Inverted, when the fisher-band
Might tread their planks no more;

But reared on high in that stern form,
Lest faithless hearts forget
The men that braved the ancient storm,
And hauled the early net.

* * *

ON THIS COAST, Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch staged the battle for the building of the lighthouse in "The Ship of Stars;" and it is the forty mile-long view from the crest of Pentyre Head, stretching beyond Boscastle and its bay, past Tintagel Head, to Hartland Quay and Lundy Island northwards, that Mr. Arthur Norway has called the most magnificent sight in all the Duchy.

It is a dramatic, almost a sensational view, with mighty cliffs and scores of square miles of blue waters that, in times of storm, become a boiling and furious waste of gray breakers. It is, in fact, one of the least convincing places in the world in which to contend that England is a mild, untheatrical country, that cares nothing for effects. As I looked round me, I recalled Burke hurling his dagger on the floor of the House of Commons; Cromwell, in the same place, thundering at the Speaker's Mace: "Take away that bauble;" Nelson wearing all his medals at Trafalgar; Drake playing bowls, with the Armada in sight; and could not find in my heart to maintain, after all, that Englishmen have no touch of histrionics in them.

HAROLD HORSON

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Alinari

PANEL OF THE ARA PACIS, SHOWING MEMBERS OF THE IMPERIAL FAMILY AND SUITE IN PROCESSION

THIS Altar of Peace was erected by a decree of the Roman Senate, made on July 4, 13 B. C. That was the moment when Augustus, returning victorious from Spain and Gaul, had carried the Roman Laws of justice and discipline into a large part of the known world. It was inaugurated in the Campo Marzio in Rome on January 30, 9 B. C., with solemn ceremonies at which the whole Imperial family and the highest dignitaries of the State were present.

In a series of magnificent panels, a procession is represented in which many historic figures have been traced—among them Agrippa, the general of Augustus, with his little son, Lucius Caesar; Tiberius, Germanicus, Lucius Domitian and others. Four of these noble panels, including this one, are numbered among the seven fragments long possessed by Florence and until recently displayed in the Uffizi Gallery.

These pieces came to light in 1569 and were purchased for the Medici family. In 1737 the Princess Electress Palatine, last survivor and legitimate heir of the family, in a document executed at Vienna, transferred to the Lorraine Princes, then ruling in Florence, the "galleries, pictures, statues, libraries, jewels and other precious things," collected and owned by the Medici, imposing the condition that what was for "ornament of the State, for usefulness to the public and to draw the curiosity of the Foreigners" should never be carried outside the capital (at that time Florence) and the State of the Grand Duchy.

Now, however, these fragments are returning to Rome, the greater capital; so that this magnificent monument, one of the finest sculptural works of a great period, may rise again, a united and splendid whole.

## Honesty

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

AMONG the assets of a noble character none is more highly prized than honesty. He who possesses this virtue is indeed blessed, and not only is he himself blessed, but all who come into contact with him are also blessed. To be associated with one who at all times and under all conditions earnestly strives to be honest is indeed a rare privilege.

In the busy commercial world only a small percentage of all transactions are conducted on a cash basis. By far the greater proportion of dealings is based on credit. What is credit but faith in another's integrity and reliability? The check or draft sent in payment of a bill of goods has no intrinsic value. The reason it is accepted is that confidence is felt that the one who has received the goods and has sent a check in payment is ready, willing, and able to carry out his part of the transaction in honor and faithfulness.

Christian Science is exact Science, and, revealing the unchanging truth, it shows us the basis of honesty, and how scientifically to gain it and retain it. It lifts this quality from the realm of human belief into the realm of understanding or demonstrable Science. Honesty is, in the highest sense, an attribute of Truth. To have the right concept of honesty one must know the nature of Truth, from which genuine honesty proceeds.

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, we learn that "God is natural good, and is represented only by the idea of goodness" (p. 119). We also learn in the Scriptures that God is omnipotent (all-powerful), omniscient (all-knowing), and omnipresent, or everywhere. Honesty might be defined as thinking and acting which is based upon that which is true. Since good is everywhere and all-powerful, basically honest thinking is that which acknowledges only what is true—the allness and oneness of good. Any thinking which accepts something contrary to the divine facts of being, which gives reality to evil, is untrue, dishonest, wrong.

In the illustration given above, if one knew that the purchaser was willfully misrepresenting his financial status, and was not in a position faithfully to carry out his moral obligations, one would naturally and rightfully reject the proffered check which he had learned was worthless, for there would be nothing of value behind the paper.

The Christian Scientist, knowing that good alone is real, actual, and true, clings to this great truth. He honestly strives to embody it in his every word, thought, and act. He knows that any other position would be dishonest, and not in accordance with that which is real and good. Any belief in a power opposed to God, good, is untruthful and unreal. It has no foundation in actuality, but is based on a misconception of divine reality.

As we think truly, righteously, and honestly, the false presentments of evil, which would deny the immortal facts of being, are destroyed and removed from human thinking and experience. The false claims of evil have nothing behind them. They do not represent God; they have no basis in Truth, but are worthless, baseless, foundationless—nothing. When promptly repudiated and rejected, they fall into oblivion, for they are without any support or sustenance. They cannot deceive anyone, for the only man there is, is God's man, who knows or cognizes that which God has created, and perpetuates the good, the right, the real.

There was a man who was the victim of an evil appetite, and members of his family were much perturbed over his wrongdoing. The conditions finally became so annoying that they called upon a Christian Science practitioner for help. It was lovingly explained to them that their work was to see what was right, and not to dwell upon what was wrong: to see the man of God's creating, who was governed by good, who expressed good, and who in his true selfhood desired good and was satisfied with good. After some clear, honest, righteous thinking had been done along this line, the evil condition entirely vanished, and the man was free.

A great reward awaits him who honestly thinks in accordance with God's standard of true knowing; whose consciousness embodies the eternal verities of being, the oneness, the allness, the ever-availability of good. Of such a one the Scripture declares (Isaiah 33:16), "He shall dwell on high: . . . bread shall be given him; his waters shall be sure."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian.]

## L'Onestà

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

FRA gli attivi di un nobile carattere nessuno è pregiato più altamente dell'onestà.

Colui che possiede questa virtù è davvero benedetto, e non soltanto è lui stesso benedetto, ma tutti coloro che vengono in contatto con lui sono pure benedetti. Essere associati con uno che in tutti i tempi ed in tutte le condizioni si sforza di essere onesto è davvero un privilegio raro.

Nel mondo affacendato degli affari soltanto una piccola percentuale di tutte le operazioni viene eseguita in base a moneta contante. Di gran lunga la maggior proporzione delle operazioni commerciali si basa sul credito. Che cosa è il credito se non la fede nell'integrità e nella fidatezza di un altro? Un assegno od un mandato spedito in pagamento di un conto non ha valore intrinseco. La ragione per la quale viene accettato è che si ha fiducia che colui che ha ricevuto le merci ed ha inviato un assegno in pagamento, è pronto, volonteroso, e capace di conchiudere la sua parte del negozio con onore e fedeltà.

La Scienza Cristiana è Scienza esatta e, col rivelare l'immutabile verità, ci mostra la base dell'onestà, ed il modo di acquistarla e ritenerla scientificamente. Essa innalza questa qualità dalla sfera della credenza umana alla sfera della comprensione o Scienza dimostrabile. L'onestà è, nel senso più alto, un attributo della Verità. Per avere il giusto concetto dell'onestà bisogna conoscere la natura della Verità, dalla quale procede l'onestà genuina.

Nel libro di testo della Scienza Cristiana, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, di Mary Baker Eddy, impariamo che "Dio è bene naturale, ed è rappresentato soltanto dall'idea della bontà" (pag. 119). Impariamo pure nelle Scritture che Dio è onnipotente (tutto-potente), onnisciente (tutto-conoscente), ed onnipresente, o dovunque. L'onestà potrebbe essere definita come pensare ed agire che si basano su ciò che è vero. Poichè il bene è dovunque ed è onnipotente, sostanzialmente il pensiero onesto è quello che riconosce soltanto ciò che è vero—la totalità ed unicità del bene. Qualsiasi pensiero che accetta qualcosa opposta ai divini fatti dell'essere, che attribuisce realtà al male, è falso, disonesto, errato.

Nell'esempio dato sopra, se si sapesse che il compratore per partito preso rappresentasse falsamente il suo stato finanziario e che non sarebbe in grado di adempiere fedelmente ai suoi obblighi morali, si rifiuterebbe naturalmente e giustamente l'assegno bancario offerto che si sa essere privo di valore, poichè non vi sarebbe nessun valore dietro alla carta.

Lo Scientista Cristiano, sapendo che soltanto il bene è reale, attuale e vero, si attiene a questa grande verità. Egli si sforza onestamente di incorporarla in ogni sua parola, pensiero ed azione. Egli sa che ogni altra posizione sarebbe disonesta e non in armonia con ciò che è reale e buono. Ogni credenza in un potere opposto a Dio, buono, è falsa ed irreale. Non ha fondamento nell'attualità, ma si fonda su di una falsa concezione della divina realtà.

A misura che pensiamo veracemente, giustamente ed onestamente, i falsi presentimenti del male, che tendono a negare i fatti immortali dell'essere, vengono distrutti ed allontanati dall'umano pensiero ed esperienza. Le false pretese del male non hanno alcun sostegno dietro a loro. Non rappresentano Dio; non hanno base nella Verità, ma sono senza valore, senza base, senza fondamento—nulla. Qualora siano prontamente ripudiate e rigettate, cascano nell'oblio, poichè mancano di sostegno o sostentamento. Non possono ingannare nessuno, poichè il solo uomo che esiste è l'uomo di Dio, che sa o conosce ciò che Dio ha creato, e perpetua il bene, il giusto, il reale.

Vi era un uomo che era la vittima di male passioni ed i membri della sua famiglia erano molto turbati per la sua cattiva condotta. Le condizioni finalmente divennero così fastidiose che essi si rivolsero ad un praticante della Scienza Cristiana per aiuto. Venne loro amorevolmente spiegato che la loro opera consisteva nel vedere quello che era giusto e non di trattenersi su ciò che era iniquo; nel vedere l'uomo della creazione di Dio, che era governato dal bene, che esprimeva il bene e che nella sua vera natura desiderava il bene ed era soddisfatto col bene. Dopo che si produssero dei pensieri chiari, onesti, giusti in questa direzione, la malvagia condizione svanì completamente e l'uomo divenne libero.

Una grande ricompensa aspetta colui che onestamente pensa d'accordo colla norma di Dio della vera conoscenza; la cui consapevolezza racchiude le eterne verità dell'essere, l'unicità, la totalità, l'ottenibilità continua del bene. Di una tale persona la Scrittura dichiara (Isaia 33:16): "Quegli dimorerà in luoghi elevati, . . . il suo pane gli sarà dato, la sua acqua gli sarà assicurata".

Per informazioni sulle pubblicazioni in lingua italiana concernenti la Scienza Cristiana rivolgersi per iscritto a questo indirizzo: "Società Editrice della Scienza Cristiana" (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

## Hostage

THE hills heave blackened walls of slate,
The wind builds castles marble-white
And on the trees the glittering weight
Of frosty spear heads catch the light.

The sky rears battlements of cloud,
Water is fortressed firm with ice;
The earth is hard, reluctant, proud,
Cautious of any warm device.

But here along a hidden lane,
Creeping and careful in the snow,
Spring sneaks her vanguard by again
And leaves three flowers in a row!

SARA KING CARLETON

## The Two Roads From My Door

WHEN I open the front door, there is the choice of going up or down. The way down is a narrow lane of crowding cottages and little old houses leaning crazily overhead. The lane leads to the High Street, which is again all up and down. Beyond its bow-windowed shops and oak-timbered inns rise the wooded hills that were so lovely with autumn gold. Up and down twist the little streets, full of carts and motor traffic on market days; for many country folk do their shopping here, yet there is none of the hurried rush of London. People stand in leisurely talk on the raised footpath; baskets are filled to the accompaniment of laughter; crowds of children block the shop windows wondering at the tempting fare; motors turn clumsily, slide or climb the steep streets until, all purchases having been made, all news exchanged, they rush away to the Sussex villages again.

* * *

THE OTHER ROAD from my front door leads uphill all the way. I cross the highway, where cars endlessly rush past and stream far apart. But, beyond their hurry, is the deep peace of woods. Here I climb under silver birches, powdered a few months ago with gold. Tall beeches and elms soar to the sky, with not a leaf to smirch the beauty of their bare branches. The cedars show trunks like bronze columns. Firs and yews keep their dark greenery through the winter, but the drifts of leaves underfoot still show the rich color that made October so regal. A silvery moss adorns the steep path. A fallen trunk harbors bright little toadstools, and pools of rainwater make the grass lush and green. Rhododendrons, with glossy leaves, give a park-like aspect to the woods; and, indeed, once all this ground belonged to the stately stone mansion I am leaving.

To various noble families has belonged, at different periods, the great house which looks like an Italian palace with its flights of stone steps, its balustraded roof and towers. I climb above it, and the woods are beautiful, even in mist. But the anticipated joy awaits me at the summit, and so it is on a day of big empty skies; on a clear day with the blue distances of recent rain; on a still day of sparkling frost; even on a day of broken light and cloud that sends me climbing up. All such days are filled with loveliness of color. But a day of white mist shuts me in, a forlorn figure, on those hardly-won heights, for round me stretch great rolling scenes that I cannot see.

* * *

ON A SLOPE stand red-stemmed firs in individual beauty against the wraith-like country beyond. Beeches rear massive boughs over the green of wide lawns falling to the clumps of webbed trees in the valley. Far off the downs are a blurred shadow. A road winds dimly through the land. A pale stream of smoke rises from a train. But no sound of train or traffic reaches me. Few people climb up here. Their glance at me is at times ironic, as if to say: "Why loiter here when one can sit cosily by an open fire?" But the peace calls me. I am drawn back to the beauty of the wide lands looking dreamlike; as if the vaporous blues and greens of its woods, its fields, its measureless distances were a faded veil that the wind might tatter and blow away.

M. A. B.

## At the Raja's Wedding Party

EARLY in the afternoon of the appointed day, a big elephant, gaily caparisoned and equipped with a large howdah, lumbered up the tree-lined driveway to our bungalow. In front of the veranda, where our family was gathered in readiness for the expedition, the mahout ordered his charge to salaam. The *hathi* lifted his trunk into the air, at the same time inclining his great head forward.

"*Hathi*, give your greetings!"

The elephant trumpeted.

"They cannot hear you. Speak louder!"

Stretching his trunk even higher, he trumpeted very loudly. Vivian was frightened and began to cry.

With a little encouragement his curiosity overcame his fear, and we all mounted the ladder to the howdah. . . .

In gay holiday spirits we passed the several hours of the journey singing as we swayed and bumped along over the rough roads, across fields, and through shallow streams. . . .

The impenetrable screen of trees suddenly gave way to a view of the large, well-kept grounds of the Raja's palace. The lawns were dotted with *shamianahs* (tent pavilions) decorated with leaves and marigolds, flags and bunting. The paths leading to the central *shamianah* were covered by red carpets strewn with flower petals.

Escorted to this outdoor throne room, we were greeted by His Highness, the Raja of Chainpur, and introduced by him to many of his friends—nawabs and Indian gentlemen of high caste. Everywhere in evidence were the attendants of the Raja's household, attired in their striking livery: red cloth *chupkans* trimmed with gold braid, cummerbunds (sashes) of gold cloth, and, on their heads, red turbans with gold tassels.

The *shamianah* withdrawing-room for the European guests, of whom there was only a small number, was handsomely furnished for the occasion. Piles of Persian rugs covered the floor; draperies of plush and velvet graced the entrance and side walls; capacious chairs were provided. These were constantly in use, as an Indian celebration of this type would be considered as stinted in miserly fashion if not in progress for nearly twenty-four hours; the guests catch "forty winks" when so inclined.

The refreshment pavilions elaborately displayed the finest linen napery and every conceivable type of food in prodigal quantity. . . .

Filled with all manner of refreshments, and once again on our elephant's back, we were soon on our homeward road, protected from wild beasts by the bonfires built by the Raja's order at points along the forest paths, to insure safety of his guests on their return journeys.—From "My India," by LILLIAN LUCKE ARMEY with ROSES WHATELY. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

## *Into the Depth of the Forest*

I PASS between waves of thick pine branches,
Forcing heels in steep declines,
Pausing to scent the wild grape
To taste its pungency;
Mosses upon the rock soften my way;
The note of a bird, far, far above is heard.
Lost,—and found again.
These walls of ancient pines
Endure against the ribald wind;
Deeper, closer comes the sound of high-falling waters—
I drink the nectar.
Lost, lost—
The shimmering light descends in shafts of eerie gold
Between the leaves.

MAUDE BURNETT HAYES

## *Sea Gulls*

I SAT on the cliff 'mid sea and sky
Alone in the sunlit morning,
Heard the gulls above me cry,
Saw them weave patterns in the sky,
White wings and gray wings the air adorning;
My ears were filled with the sound of their crying,
The beating of wings, and the sea spray flying.

N. M. TAYLOR

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 14-15 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1938

## Budget Delay Welcomed As Saving to City

### Will Not Be Submitted to Council Until April It Is Reported

### More Cuts Coming

### Department Heads Are Still Figuring to Meet Limits Set by Mayor Tobin

This year's city budget, upon which Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, city officials and department heads have been hard at work since the latter part of January, probably will not be submitted to the City Council until April 1, or even later, it was learned today from responsible sources.

The delay is caused by the united effort on the part of the Mayor and his associates to keep the 1938 budget within last year's limit, despite necessary departmental increases of approximately $3,000,000.

While April 1 may be considered unusually late for submitting the city budget for Council approval, it is generally agreed at City Hall this year that if the Mayor can keep the budget in the proximity of last year's level, and also borrow no more for current expenses than did the Mansfield Administration in 1937, the delay is to be welcomed. But whether this objective can be reached is an uncertainty at present.

**How Increases Occurred**

The $3,000,000 increase in departmental expenditures was brought about in this manner:

1. $2,000,000 more for welfare this year than in 1937. There are at least 4,000 more welfare cases this year than last because of the recession.

2. $203,100 for increases in personnel for police and fire departments, authorized last year by the Mansfield administration.

3. $328,000 to meet expenses of the new surgical unit of the Boston City Hospital.

4. $450,000 for snow removal, most of which has already been expended. There was no appropriation for snow removal in 1937—there was no snow.

That the Mayor is taking every step he deems advisable to reduce costs is partly attested by what he has already done and by what department heads say he hopes to do. A review of his economy moves up to date gives a graphic picture of what is transpiring.

**Curbs Department Heads**

One of the Mayor's first budget acts, and perhaps his most important, was to limit the amount of appropriations for each city department. He did this late in January when department heads revealed that they would ask, in total, $5,000,000 additional expenditures this year, notwithstanding the city's already well publicized financial plight.

Since then, department heads have been planning their expenditures for the year in order to keep within the Mayor's dictated maximum. That they are complying, and perhaps limiting their budget totals to less than the Mayor's estimate, is already indicated by yesterday's announcement that the Fire Department's budget this year will be $41,000 less than last year, notwithstanding the personnel increases.

**Selling Ferry Boats**

As another economy stroke, the Mayor refused to approve the $40,000 in salary increases to employees authorized by former Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield immediately prior to leaving office and at the same time lopped off $34,000 in salary cuts from department heads, a total saving of $74,000.

Another was the Mayor's request of the City Council for permission

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

## State Labor Board Law Amendments Are Sought

**In Boston Today**

### Finer Definition Of 'Unfair' Urged

Several bills affecting the 1937 law setting up the State Labor Relations Board, under which labor is given the right of collective bargaining in intra-state industry, were up before the Legislative Labor Committee on Labor and Industries today.

One, filed by Michael F. Phelan, Chairman of the Board, raised the interesting question whether large universities and insurance companies are "industry" or "trade" as defined in the existing law.

John H. Morris, counsel for the Board, pointed out that the right of jurisdiction of the Board, has been questioned on the ground that they do not come under either category. He declared that it is possible for a large university to be guilty of unfair labor practices and get off Scot free. Insurance companies, he added, have challenged the right of the Board to act in cases regarding their employees' efforts to bargain collectively.

The proposed law defines more

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

### Old Colony Cut Plans Defended

Officials of the New Haven Railroad today defended their action in asking for permission to close 88 passenger stations on the Old Colony branch in Southeastern Massachusetts.

The decreased service has been made necessary by loss of revenue from suburban trains, the officials told the Public Utilities Commission at another of a series of hearings on the subject at the Statehouse.

Charles F. Kaley, transportation analyst for the railroad, said that total revenues between Readville and Norwood Central last October were $6,004, while operating expenses were $9,541. Similarly, revenues between Norwood Central and Blackstone were $5,234 compared with expenses of $14,794.

A. H. Seaver, Passenger Traffic Manager, declared that the elimination of five stops between Boston and Gladstone would speed up the service for other stops between those points. The stops to be eliminated are Ashcroft, Winslow's, Plimtonville, Highland Lake and City Mill.

Mr. Seaver stated that the 5:36 p. m. train from Boston for Norwood Central and Providence via Wrentham now carries 135 passengers, who will be accommodated under the new plan on a train leaving Boston 13 minutes earlier or another leaving 29 minutes later.

### Ten New Firms Give Jobs to 100

Jobs for more than 100 persons were provided in February in Metropolitan Boston by 10 new manufacturing companies that were established that month, Melville D. Liming, Executive Secretary of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, announced today. In addition to the new companies, 12 that were already established, entered expansion programs, he added, following a survey by the Chamber's Bureau of Commercial and Industrial Affairs.

New companies included three new clothing manufacturers, providing jobs for 70 persons, and five new companies in the graphic arts industries absorbing 40 more persons. The new firms occupy about 115,000 square feet of additional industrial floor space and the firms reporting expansions acquire in excess of 100,000 square feet of new space, bringing the total investment to better than $1,500,000, the survey disclosed.

### Gov. Hurley Signs Borrowing Bill

Governor Hurley today signed a bill extending for another year the law allowing Massachusetts cities and towns to borrow money in anticipation of Federal grants for contemplated projects.

Under this bill the cities and towns borrow the money and pay off the loans when the Federal grant arrives at the completion of the work. Without this legislation, which has existed since 1934, the cities and towns would find it difficult to obtain the necessary revenue to complete these projects before gaining the Federal contribution.

### Bill to Restrict Deputies Urged

Deputy tax collectors and constables would be prohibited from collecting taxes outside the communities in which they live under a bill favored by Representative Wilfred P. Bazinet (R) of Webstor, who is appearing before the Legislative Committee on Taxation today.

Representative Bazinet, who attacked methods employed by these men to collect delinquent taxes, said: "I am glad to see that Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, also agrees with my belief in his recent report. At present we have these collectors coming in from out of town to collect a $2 excise tax. They usually put on a mileage bill of $10 or $12, and then probably arrest the man in the end."

Under the Representative's bill a sheriff wishing to collect a tax in a given community would be forced to assign a deputy living in that town to do the job.

### Bill to Compel Testimony Urged

Legislation forcing defendants in criminal court cases to testify, by striking out the clause in the present law stating "his neglect or refusal to testify shall not create any presumption against him," was favored today by several Boston lawyers before the Legislative Committee on Judiciary.

Senator Laurence Curtis (R) of Boston, a member of the Judiciary Committee, said this bill would "remove the refuge of the racketeer."

The legislation provides that a judge may comment on a defendant's refusal to testify in a criminal case. Senator Curtis was supported by Daniel J. Lyne and Frank Garland, both of the Boston Bar Association. They argued that the amendment was properly constitutional and would halt the unimpeded careers of many professional criminals. They also declared previous records of defendants should be admissable as evidence once they testify.

### Thief Left the Left Shoes Left in Auto

A thief who stole six cases of sample shoes from a car parked on Campbell Street, Revere, early this morning, must have agreed—in this instance—that "crime never pays." The 130 shoes in the cases, valued at $400, were all for left feet.

The car belonged to Harry Hoffman, a shoe salesman, who after discovering the theft at 2:30 a. m., reported it to Revere police. At 10 a. m. four police officers found the cases of shoes thrown out on Marshall Street, just off the International Highway, and returned them intact to Mr. Hoffman.

## Telescope Aids Research Into Atomic Drama

### Mysterious 'Cataclysm' Among Subatomic Particles Is Studied

### Cause Is Sought

*By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

A mysterious "cataclysm" in the world of subatomic particles—a collision in which energies measured in millions of electron-volts are dissipated without leaving a trace—is under intensive study in the physics laboratories of Harvard University.

The principals in this subatomic drama are the strange, as yet unnamed particles of matter discovered last year in cosmic rays by Dr. J. C. Street and Dr. Edward C. Stevenson. Catastrophe strikes a large proportion of these particles as they speed toward earth, the Harvard men have found.

The most penetrating projectile known to physicists, the new particle rushes earthward at speeds of hundreds of millions of electron-volts, sufficient to carry it easily through several inches of lead plate. Many particles, however, after losing amounts of energy through collision with atoms in the atmosphere, apparently reach a critical stage at which a single collision will halt them altogether, and completely dissipate their energy.

**Cosmic Ray Telescope**

Harvard researchers, in order to observe this atomic event, entirely unpredictable as yet and following no known physical laws, have designed a "cosmic ray telescope" soon to be in operation in the basement of Cruft Laboratory. They have also developed an automatic recording device with which they are currently photographing the paths of about 50 cosmic ray particles daily.

Down to a certain critical energy level, perhaps at several hundred million volts, the particle's loss of energy seems to proceed with some regularity, but at that critical point, as yet undetermined, there is good probability that a single collision may stop the particle altogether, swallowing its energy in one momentary cataclysm.

Thus a particle that has penetrated easily through several inches of lead plate, may at this critical point be stopped by a plate of lead a centimeter or less in thickness. This final energy loss is wholly out of proportion to earlier losses of the particle, and so far, investigators have been unable to discover what products if any, arise from the collision.

With their new "cosmic ray telescope," Drs. Street and Stevenson hope to be able to produce a cataclysm in front of a camera which can record the disintegration products, if any.

**Computing Its Energies**

The "telescope" makes use of equipment already familiar to research workers in this field, but sets it up in a significantly different manner. The most important feature is the special arrangement of two cloud chambers filled with a fine mist through which the speeding particles must pass leaving tracks in the fog. In the upper, smaller chamber, the speeding particles are subjected to a strong magnetic pull, and by a photograph of the curvature of the particle's path under this pull, its mass and energy can be computed.

With its mass and energy instantaneously measured in the upper chamber, the particle speeds into the lower cloud chamber where it is confronted by layers of lead, aluminum, and other elements. Photographs taken here of the effect of these layers in slowing up the particle, also will disclose any disintegration products resulting from the collisions.

The apparatus has been designed to operate automatically, resetting itself by pneumatic arrangements after each passage of a cosmic ray. Accurate measures of mass and energy are possible only with particles that have been slowed down to speeds of ten or fifteen million volts. Most of the particles reach earth at such terrific speeds they defy all human speed traps; or they fail to reach earth at all due to mysterious cataclysmic energy losses in the atmosphere.

(Continued on Page 10, Column 1)

## New Approach for Government

By a Staff Photographer

State Capitol at Hartford, Conn.
Where Governor Cross Continues to Press for Reorganization of State Services

### Cross to Push Shake-Up Plan In Connecticut

**Week in Connecticut**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

HARTFORD, Conn., March 10—Reorganization of the Connecticut Government, started in 1937, will continue in 1938 if Gov. Wilbur L. Cross gets a fifth term in office.

Already the Governor, pleased by what has been accomplished under the reorganization measures adopted by the 1937 Legislature, is starting the machinery for new proposals in the next session, 10 months away.

This week the Legislative Council, itself one of the products of reorganization, undertook the task of reviewing bills to consolidate and merge various departments which were left over at adjournment of the last Legislature. What the Governor wants in the way of another reorganization program will come eventually from the Council.

**Mergers Untouched**

The 1937 Legislature voted such basic reforms as an executive budget, central purchasing, and the merit system. It left untouched all proposals for departmental mergers, left a hundred-odd state commissions, boards and agencies still doing business, and, for full measure set up two or three new departments.

To shake the system down into a smaller number of divisions is the logical next step, and it is the hardest part of the program. The measures so far taken have added positions to the pay roll. Consolidation of departments treads on the toes of all those commissioners whose jobs would be abolished or subordinated.

An example is agriculture, where there are indications the Governor is making his first study. There is a department of agriculture, a department of domestic animals, and a dairy and food department, each with a Democratic commissioner. There is a milk administration with a Republican at its head. If they are consolidated one of these administrators, and only one, can be the commissioner of the new department.

### Precedent Upset

Deputy Attorney General Dennis P. O'Connor upset a precedent of generations when he ruled that local health officers must be licensed physicians. Forty-five lay health officers, some of whom have served their towns for years, will lose their jobs if the opinion is followed by the appointing authorities.

Mr. O'Connor based his opinion on the ancient language of the law which says that a health officer must be "some discreet person, learned in medical and sanitary science." He said those words, read in connection with laws which outline the duties of a health officer, could mean only that he must be a licensed medical practitioner.

Connecticut country towns have long held otherwise. The health of-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 1)

### Rowe Schools Close For Expected Thaw

*By the Associated Press*

Rowe, Mass., March 10

With the spring thaws and consequent muddy roads due any day, the schools of this little mountain town will close today for four weeks.

During this period the back roads are almost impassable, and pupils from distant parts of the town would have to do a lot of walking, pasture-crossing and fence-climbing to reach their classrooms.

### Czech Pact Aids U. S. Shoe Trade, Walsh Is Assured

WASHINGTON, March 10 (AP)—Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts said yesterday that Tariff Commission officials assured him a report on comparative production costs in the shoe industries in Czechoslovakia and the United States was studied by the State Department before conclusion of the trade agreement with the Czechs.

Several New England Republicans had criticized the State Department for concluding the agreement before the report was made.

But Senator Walsh said the report probably would not be made public unless the President changed tariff rates.

The Senator said Tariff Commission experts assured him the agreement with Czechoslovakia, limiting imports of cheap shoes from all nations to 1.25 per cent of domestic production, "is the most important forward step in protecting the American shoe industry as a whole from foreign competition."

Government shoe experts, Senator Walsh said, asserted "future imports will be more diversified, thereby diminishing competition in any particular category, such as has been the case in women's and misses' cemented shoes."

The agreement retained the current 20 per cent duty on cemented shoes, principal import from Czechoslovakia.

Tariff experts, Senator Walsh asserted, said "a movement from Czech interests which maintain factories in several other countries leading toward the importation of other types of shoes upon which there are practically no protective duties had been checked by the agreement."

### Brown Club of Boston To Hold Annual Banquet

Dr. Henry M. Wriston, President of Brown University, will speak at the annual banquet of the Brown Club of Boston in the Hotel Statler, April 29.

Under the leadership of the Club President, Edward R. Place, '24, the Club has had one of its most successful years. A recent meeting was held for the benefit of the Club's scholarship fund.

### Curley Defense Takes New Turn In Retrial Plea

To show that the $30,000 found by the Court to have been "corruptly accepted" by Former Governor James M. Curley, three times Mayor of Boston, which successfully sued in the trial court recently to recover the money, was actually taken to New York and not "to City Hall," is the line of defense disclosed last night by Mr. Curley's counsel during a hearing on a motion for a new trial.

Appearing before Judge Frederick W. Fosdick of Suffolk Superior Court, Wendell P. Murray, for Mr. Curley, stated:

"Suppose it appears clear that this money did not take the form of a bribe, but was carried to New York . . . and not into City Hall." Mr. Murray disclosed that New York officials were investigating the connection of an insurance firm in that state with the bribery charged to have taken place in settlement of a water damage suit brought against the City of Boston while Mr. Curley was Mayor.

**New Witness Called**

Prof. Frank L. Simpson, attorney for Dr. Joseph Santosuosso, co-defendant with the former Governor in the suit in which they were ordered to pay the city $50,000 plus interest, appeared with Mr. Murray, with several affidavits and nearly a dozen witnesses.

The abundance of witnesses and testimony caused one clash between counsel and Judge Fosdick, who is now sitting in a criminal session all day and must preside in the Curley case after three o'clock.

"I am not going to spend the rest of my life listening to a rehash of this case," said Judge Fosdick after hearing three of the witnesses called by the defense in support of the retrial motion. "All this matter ought to have been brought out before. It looks as though we are about to try this case all over again."

**Exception Taken**

Professor Simpson objected to the use of the word "rehash." After listening to his argument, Judge Fosdick agreed it may have been misused and suggested that the attorney might include it in his appeal to the Supreme Court.

Attorney Murray here pleaded that time be allowed to permit the New York investigation to proceed, and that an injustice might be done by too great haste. Judge Fosdick revoked a ruling he had made that the session would sit until 10 p. m. until the case was closed.

"All right," he stated at one point, "we'll hear it if it takes months."

Herbert P. Graves of Abington, son of Frederick H. Graves, star witness of the City's suit, first witness to take the stand, testified that his father drove into a Quincy gasoline station and exhibited a large number of bills soon after the City of Boston had settled for $85,000 the water damage suit of the General Equipment Corporation in November, 1933.

**Graves' Son Testifies**

Under cross-examination by Edward F. McClennen, counsel for the City, the witness testified that he could not remember the date of the incident, where he met his father that day, how long they remained at the filling station, or where he left the elder Graves in Boston at the end of the trip.

Herbert W. Roberts of Quincy testified to the gas station incident when Frederick Graves had offered a $1,000 bill in payment of a debt. Mr. Roberts stated in his affidavit that Mr. Johnson, an attendant, was there at the time. It was shown that Mr. Johnson had passed on; the witness, under cross-examination, said that he must have stated "Mrs." Johnson. Judge Foedick finally interrupted Mr. McClennen, saying there was no need of pursuing the point.

Frederick Graves wanted him to cash a check for more than $20,000, Frank Luciano, another witness testified. "He said he had another one; it was for $15,000. He said he had received them in an insurance transaction."

The sessions, which will be held each afternoon until the case is finished, will continue today. Mr. Luciano is expected to resume the stand. Several witnesses have yet to be heard.

## Drink by Mail Without Order Faces Congress

### Head of State Boards of Liquor Administrators Assails Measure

### Threat to Control

### Distillers Could Step Over All Temperance Barriers, Hayes Declares

A bill which would permit shipment of liquor into any home in the United States, whether the occupants ordered it or not, through use of the mails, was assailed today by William P. Hayes, chairman of the National Conference of State Liquor Administrators, as of great potential danger to individuals and to States.

The bill already has passed the House of Representatives at Washington, and is being considered by a Senate Committee, headed by Senator Kenneth McKellar (D) of Tennessee.

The bill would enable liquor firms to send free samples of their product into any or all homes in the country, whether the liquor was desired or not, Mr. Hayes declared. The measure thus would enable distillers to hurdle at a single bound every temperance barrier that ever has been erected.

The proposal would enable minors, welfare recipients, and others now unable to obtain liquor under the laws of several States to do so by mail-order purchase from other States, according to Mr. Hayes, who is also Chairman of the Massachusetts Alcohol Beverages Control Commission.

**Would Reduce State Taxes**

It would deny to States like Massachusetts heavy import taxes on liquor from other States, unless a provision were included for a tax on transportation of the commodity, the Chairman stated.

While the measure would restrict the amount of liquor that could be sent through the mails in a single package to eight ounces, or about half a pint, it would be the opening wedge for larger shipments, Mr. Hayes declared.

"Once you let that get in, you don't know where it's going to stop," he said. "It would be a bad system. By any by, they will want to send liquor by pipe line."

The Massachusetts Alcoholic Beverages Control Commission yesterday sent telegrams to the two Bay State Senators, Henry Cabot Lodge (R) and David I. Walsh (D), urging defeat of the mail order proposal.

**Urge Defeat of Bill**

"We strongly urge defeat of H. R. 8115 now pending before a Senate committee," said the telegrams. "The adoption of this legislation will undoubtedly result in the creation of conditions surrounding the sale of alcoholic beverages which will be objectionable to the majority sentiment of the people of this Commonwealth.

"Alcoholic beverages have been excluded from the mails for years and any change in the present law would be most inopportune at this time. We sincerely trust you will oppose passage."

Mr. Hayes said he had received a "very encouraging reply" from Senator Lodge.

"The plan appears to be temporarily stalled in the Senate," he declared, "but it has passed the House and therefore may be taken up in the Senate at any time."

Other opposition to the measure came out at a hearing before Senator McKellar's Committee in Washington on Tuesday. One of those who urged defeat of the bill was Michael F. Costello, chief of the Rhode Island Liquor Control Board and secretary-treasurer of the National Conference of State Liquor Administrators.

"This bill is the most deliberate, most costly, most cunning, most insidious campaign to increase the sale of whisky ever conceived by man," Mr. Costello told the Senators.

**15 States in Conference**

Approximately 15 States are represented in the National Conference, of which Mr. Hayes and Mr. Costello are officers. Formerly 13 others, having State-owned stores for sale of liquor, were also members, but these withdrew this year to form their own organization, Mr. Hayes said.

The extent of the tax loss which might result to States through passage of the mail-order liquor law was hinted by the Massachusetts official when he pointed out that in his State, all liquor manufactured in the State or imported into it is subject to a tax of 40 cents a gallon. Under the Federal proposal, importers could evade this tax.

Moreover, only licensed dealers may import liquor into Massachusetts at the present time, being subject to supervision and regulation of the Beverage Commission. Under the post office transit bill, any one, licensed or not, could import liquor by mail.

As an indication of the dangers of this bill, Mr. Hayes recalled that two years ago a patient at Tewksbury State Hospital purchased a gun by mail and slew five persons with it.

### Boston-Providence Line Buys Its Sixth Bus Fleet

A fleet of five 1938 24-passenger Yellow Coach busses have been purchased by the New England Transportation Company to begin service between Boston and Providence Monday, March 14. These busses represent the sixth fleet purchased for the Boston-Providence route during the 12 years of the Company's operation.

The busses will run every hour between Boston and Providence serving both the express route and the route via Wrentham-North Attleboro.

## Buttons Pushed as Electric Show Opens

A cacophony of sirens, bells and chimes rang out over Boston Garden last night as Gov. Charles F. Hurley pulled the switch that officially opened the Fifth Annual Electrical Trade Show under sponsorship of the Electrical Manufacturers' Representatives Club of New England.

The shriek of sirens and jintinnabulation of bells, however, was not due to any action of the Governor. He was merely there, as he himself put it, in the middle of his day to welcome the show and its sponsors to Boston.

All the noise was caused by visitors—all connected in some way with the electrical industry, for only such persons are admitted—who did not mean any disrespect to the head of the State, but simply could not keep their fingers from pushing buttons.

And of buttons there were plenty. Buttons for buzzers, buttons for fire sirens, and buttons for electric door chimes that make the vacuum cleaner salesman's ring as pleasant as that of your dearest friend. The visitors really couldn't be blamed. The writer knows, for he pushed a few buttons himself.

Buttons, however, (unfortunately for the visitors but happily for the exhibitors) did not comprise the whole show. If proof of that statement were needed, it could be pointed out that nearly $100,000 was spent on this particular venture into the realm of amperes, volts, and ohms, and that approximately $250,000 worth of electrical equipment is on view—and that would buy a lot of buttons.

The show, which continues for three days, is designed to bring to contractors, wholesalers, dealers, and salesmen in electrical supplies a close-up of the latest developments in the industry.

One of these developments, farthest removed both in size and cost from the simple button, was a 10,000-pound invention by the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company of Milwaukee. The thing was so compact it didn't look as if it weighed that much, but perhaps the difference was made up by its name—a metal-clad, compound-filled, horizontal drawout switching unit.

Despite the tremendous name, however, the unit has a tie-in with the button, for according to W. F. Taylor, district manager in Boston for the company, it works on the common ordinary principle of the light switch in the home. One of the differences is that instead of handling the home's 110 volts, the unit handles 15,000 volts and 500,000 kilowatt volt amperes. And another thing, buttons sell for a dime a

(Continued on Page 11, Column 7)

### Weather

*U. S. Weather Bureau Report*

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy and threatening this afternoon and tonight, with some probability of light snow; Friday generally fair and not quite so cold; lowest temperature tonight near 30; moderate to fresh northeasterly winds, backing to north and northwest late tonight.

Vermont and New Hampshire: Generally fair tonight and Friday; warmer Friday.

Maine: Mostly cloudy tonight and Friday; warmer Friday.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Snow this afternoon and early tonight; Friday fair and warmer.

Massachusetts: Cloudy, probably snow in east portion tonight; Friday fair and warmer.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Northwest gales over south portion backing to north and northwest diminishing tonight, and fresh possibly strong north east winds over north portion backing to north and northwest and diminishing late tonight and overcast weather probably snow tonight; Friday fair.

**Official Temperatures**

| | A | B | | A | B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 38 | 28 | Minneapolis | 24 | 22 |
| Bermuda | 68 | 58 | New Orleans | 68 | 60 |
| Chicago | 28 | 22 | New York | 39 | 38 |
| Denver | 38 | 28 | Norfolk | 46 | 44 |
| Helena | 36 | 34 | Philadelphia | 38 | 38 |
| Kansas City | 36 | 36 | St. Louis | 36 | 36 |
| Los Angeles | 64 | 54 | San Francisco | 62 | 52 |
| Miami | 74 | 72 | Washington | 34 | 34 |

A—1:30 p. m., E. S. T., March 10.
B—Minimum, March 9.

**High Tides at Boston**

Thursday, 6:06 p. m.; height 8.5 feet.
Friday, 6:32 a. m.; height 9.7 feet.
Lights all vehicles by 6:14 p. m.

## Events in and Around Boston Tonight

### Theaters

**Shubert—**
"You Never Know," musical comedy by Cole Porter. Starring Lupe Velez, Clifton Webb and Libby Holman. 2:30 Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

### Movies

**University—**
"Love and Hisses," with Simone Simon and Walter Winchell. 1:35, 3:10, 6:50. Also "Thank You, Mr. Moto," featuring Peter Lorre. 2, 6:30, 10:15.

**Hub—**

"Trail of the Lonesome Pine," with Sylvia Sidney, Fred MacMurray and Henry Fonda. 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 6:10, 9:35. Also "Waikiki Wedding," with Bing Crosby, Martha Raye and Shirley Ross.

**Fenway and Paramount—**
"Gold Is Where You Find It," with Claude Rains, Margaret Lindsay, George Brent, and Olivia de Havilland. Fenway: 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. Paramount: 10:10, a. m., 2:50, 5:40, 8:30. Also "Penrod and His Twin Brother." Fenway: 12:45, 5:40, 8:35. Paramount: 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:30.

**Colonial—**
"In Old Chicago," starring Tyrone Power, Alice Faye, Don Ameche and others. Produced by Darryl F. Zanuck. Directed by Henry King. Daily, 2:30 and 8:30.

**Repertory and Medford Square—**
"Mountain Justice," with George Brent. Also "Star for a Night," with Claire Trevor and Jane Darwell. Continuous from 12 noon to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "Dem Ameche in "Love Under Fire." Also "Mr. Dodd Takes the Air."

**Radio Programs—Page 10**

**State and Orpheum—**
"Goldwyn Follies," featuring Adolphe Menjou, the Ritz Brothers, Phil Baker and others. A Technicolor musical film. Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters, 11:30 a. m., 2:10, 4:45, 7:30, 9:55. Tomorrow: Joan Crawford and Spencer Tracy in "Mannequin." Also "Penitentiary," with Walter Connolly, Jean Parker and John Howard.

**Fine Arts—**
"The Life and Loves of Beethoven," starring Harry Baur. 2:10, 4:40, 7:20, 9:50. Also "The River." 1:35, 4:10, 6:40, 9:20.

**Metropolitan—**
Edward G. Robinson in "A Slight Case of Murder." 10:05 a. m., 1, 4, 6:55, 9:55. Also John Boles, Gladys Swarthout and John Barrymore in "Romance in the Dark." 11:35 a. m., 3:25, 6:30, 8:30.

**Scollay and Modern—**
"The Hurricane," featuring Jon Hall and Dorothy Lamour. Scollay: 9:40 a. m., 12:40, 3:25, 6:15, 9:30. Modern: 9:05 a. m., 12:10, 2:15, 5:05, 8:20. Also "The Kid Comes Back." Scollay: 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:30. Modern: 11 a. m., 1:35, 4:35, 7:40, 9:50. Tomorrow: "The Big Broadcast of 1936," featuring W. C. Fields, Martha Raye, Dorothy Lamour and others. Also "Of Human Hearts," with Walter Huston, James Stewart and Guy Kibbee.

**Keith Memorial—**
"Bringing Up Baby," starring Katharine Hepburn and Cary Grant. 10:30 a. m., 1:30, 4:30, 7:10, 10:10. Stage Show: "Everybody Swing," with Sylvia Froos, Diamond Bros., and 13 Aristocrats.

**Boston—**
"Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs." 12:10, 3:45, 7:20, 9:45. Stage Show: Sibyl Bowan, Monroe & Grant, and Frieda Sullivan.

**Exeter—**
"Change of Heart," featuring Gloria Stuart and Michael Whalen. 2, 4:55, 7:50. Also "The Hurricane," starring Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall. 3:05, 6, 8:55.

**Tremont—**
Don Ameche and Loretta Young in "Love Under Fire." Also "Winterset," with Burgess Meredith and Margo. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

**South Station Theater—**
Robert Taylor in "Buried Loot." "Peru Color Travel." "How to Ski." Andy Clyde comedy, latest newsreels, and other shorts. Tomorrow: "Stockholm." Robert Benchley in "A Night at the Movies." "Winter Sports Parade, latest newsreels and other shorts.

**Brookline Village—**
"Trapped by G-Men." 2:00, 5:10, 8:20. Also "Wise Girl." 3:50, 7, 10.

**In the World of the Arts**

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.
News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

**Coolidge Corner—**
"The Hurricane," with Jon Hall, Dorothy Lamour, Mary Astor, C. Aubrey Smith, Thomas Mitchell and Raymond Massey. 3:30, 6:30, 9:40. Also "Borrowing Trouble." 2:05, 5:15, 8:20. Tomorrow: "Big Town Girl," with Claire Trevor, Donald Woods and Alan Dinehart. Also Sonja Henie.

**Uptown—**
"Every Day's a Holiday," with Mae West. 1:10, 4, 6:55, 9:50. Also "Change of Heart," featuring Gloria Stuart. 2:45, 5:40, 8:35. Tomorrow: Sonja Henie in "Happy Landing."

**Wellesley Community Playhouse—**
"Rosalie," starring Nelson Eddy and Eleanor Powell. Also new "March of Time." 2:30 and 7:30. Tomorrow: The Marx Brothers in "A Day at the Races." Also Walt Disney's Academy Award Revue.

### Music

**Paine Hall—**
Second sonata programme by Klaus Goeta. Free to the public. Harvard University, Cambridge. 8:30.

**Jordan Hall—**
Recital by Bertha Seifert, pianist. 8:15.

### Other Events

**Boston City Club—**
Youngsters will be entertained by a diversified program for "Sons of Members Night" 6.

**Boston Public Library**
Dean A. Peabody Jr. will present another in a series of lectures entitled "Out West in Wyoming" with the A. M. C. 8.

### Tomorrow

**Museum of Fine Arts—**
Tapestries is the title of the lecture to be delivered by Mrs. Hayward, 11.

# What's Going On in the Arts

### Tibbett Closes Musicales' Season

With an arresting performance of "Drink to Me Only With Thine Eyes," sung as an encore, Lawrence Tibbett closed the final concert of the 1937-38 series of Boston Morning Musicales under the auspices of the Boston School of Occupational Therapy. For 10 years the ballroom of the Hotel Statler has housed these concerts at 11 o'clock in the morning, and the general committee announces a waiting list of would-be subscribers for next season.

As usual, when Mr. Tibbett appears, the ballroom was filled to capacity for a program which opened with Handel's "Where'er you walk," which was followed by an amusing excerpt from Mendelssohn's seldom-heard Singspiel, "Son and Stranger." Group two comprised "Morgen" by Strauss, and "Verrath" and "O liebliche Wangen" by Brahms. "Vision Fugitive" from "Hérodiade," by Massenet, was followed by La Forge's "The Sand," McKinney's "The Bagpipe Man" and Carl Loewe's sallad song, "Edward." Mr. Tibbett completed the printed program with "The Water Mill," by Vaughan Williams, Rachmaninoff's "In the Silent Night," and Buzzi-Peccia's setting of "Come Buy," from Shakespeare's "Winter Tale." Stewart Wille, able accompanist for Mr. Tibbett, also contributed pianoforte solos by Bach-Siloti and Chopin.

In many respects Mr. Tibbett is one of the most rewarding singers we now have on the concert platform. His methods of approaching a song are both artistic and businesslike, and his tone production is beyond reproach. He has never more clearly exemplified his pure legato than in his opening song, which established his breath control as well as uninterrupted control of the gamut of his scale.

The sustained mood of the performance of the Strauss song was a triumph for Mr. Wille as well as for the singer. "Verrath" offered the singer an opportunity to disclose his powers for dramatic portrayal by means of nuance, and the immediate contrast offered by the second Brahms song was heightened by the singer's launching it without recourse to the unwritten, tentative notes from the accompanist which are usually demanded by singers less adept in intonation.

In the pair of groups in English, the songs by Vaughan Williams and Rachmaninoff were the most valuable items. These songs are not only well written, but they also embody that precious element, restraint. Of notable interest was the manner in which Mr. Tibbett was able to differentiate between the mood of "The Water Mill" and that of "In the Silent Night," by means of vocal color. Too few singers will devote sufficient time to the perfection of this peculiar type of technique.

Although the program ran considerly over an hour, the audience appeared reluctant to leave. It might be advantageous to performers and listeners alike, were it definitely understood that all encores would be postponed until the close of the hour.

G. M. S.

# The Week in Connecticut

(Continued from Page 9)

ficer is at least as much a policeman as he is an authority on health matters. Abatement of sanitary nuisances, garbage disposal, sewage, and drinking water problems go to him. In many small towns there is no physician. Nor is every country doctor willing to serve as an enforcement official. County health officers, who make the appointments, will meet to talk it over.

### Jobless Checks Sent

Unable to make headway, by ordinary methods, against the flood of unemployment compensation claims from jobless workers, the State Labor Department this week started mailing checks to beneficiaries large enough to pay up all back compensation due them. Two weeks behind in some cases, three or four weeks behind in others, the Department figured up how much it owned each man and woman and is writing a single check to each.

Seventy-two of the 614 persons employed in the Department were dropped off the pay roll, as the Social Security Board threatened a cut in administrative costs for the last quarter of the year. Commissioner Joseph M. Tone wrote Connecticut Senators and Representatives to protest the cut at Washington.

### Student Parley

Wesleyan University, whose annual student "parleys" have been attracting leaders for 13 years, will conduct a two-day conference on "Higher Education in a Democracy" starting today.

Three college presidents, Henry M. Wriston of Brown, Robert D. Leigh of Bennington, and William Allan Neilson of Smith are among the speakers.

### No 'Open Season'?

For years Connecticut has had no open season on deer, but the State Board of Fisheries and Game reported that 349 of the animals were killed in 1937. Enghty-six of them were struck by automobiles. Five were hit by railroad trains. Nineteen were killed by dogs. Rural landowners, who are allowed to shoot deer to protect crops, reported killing 127 How many more the farmers converted into venison without reporting to the State, the board is not aware.

### 'Emergency' Test

Candidates for a job as chief order clerk in the State Highway Department walked into a merit system examination to find this problem confronting them.

Seated at a desk on which there was a disconnected telephone instrument the candidates were told to suppose that they were at work in the Highway Department and that a call had come for 50 bags of cement needed at once on a road construction job. The nearest department warehouse was supposed to be out of cement that afternoon. Spinning the dial and talking into the "dead" telephone the candidates were supposed to make any arrangements they saw fit for the immediate delivery of the cement. Holding a one-sided conversation with nobody in a dummy telephone was an emergency in itself for the candidates.

### Oyster Problem

Connecticut oyster growers, who wage a continual battle with starfish on their Long Island Sound oyster beds, were cheered by news that the United States Bureau of Fisheries Laboratory was experimenting at Milford with a chemical which it was hoped would rid the beds of starfish without damaging the oyster "set." Investigations have shown that starfish account for thousands of dollars worth of young oysters in the seed beds annually.


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# Budget Delay Welcomed As Saving to City

(Continued from Page 9)

to sell two of the city's four East Boston ferry boats and save about $135,000 annually in this service. The Council will vote on this proposal next week.

There is also to be included the order of the trustees of the Boston City Hospital to close the municipal relief stations in East Boston and Haymarket Square. However, this move for economy will probably be absorbed by the additional hospital expense of operating the new surgical building, opened late last year.

The current drive to collect $2,000,000 in unpaid water bills will have no effect upon the budget because the Water Department is entirely separate in budget matters from the rest of the city government. But this drive is another indication of the trend of affairs at City Hall under Mayor Tobin's leadership.

Were it not for the increase in welfare costs, from which there is no escape, responsible persons at City Hall agree that the Mayor might well keep the budget within last year's level by borrowing about $5,000,000 for current expenditures, as was done in 1937. But with welfare costs on the increase, it now appears to some competent observers that the Mayor may be forced to borrow as much as $7,000,000—if he wishes to keep the tax rate near last year's figure of $38.70.

**How Cuts Mount**

Last year's total city budget was $39,766,907 which included $5,271,500 for loans. In his inaugural address, Mayor Tobin predicted that expenses over which he has control would reach $42,800,000 this year. In other words, $3,000,000 more than last year. It now appears that by his several economy moves the Mayor will reduce this figure to about $2,000,000, the amount needed for welfare costs.

But there are other cuts in city costs, not directly under the Mayor's control, which also may be authorized. There are county expenses, under the "influence", certainly, if not the "control" of Mr. Tobin and there is the school budget, on which the School Committee is now at work and likewise not beyond the Mayor's zone of attraction.

County costs, of course, are small. The total budget last year was $3,668,000. But cuts here may be effected, it is believed, by possible new purchasing methods. No extra costs will be incurred by the County this year, it is reported, by the new court-house now under construction.

**Savings in Schools**

In the schools some definite savings are being contemplated. However, there is one proposal to increase its personnel which Alexander Sullivan, Business Manager, describes as financially dangerous and which he is opposing.

One proposal for economy is to close the Boston Teachers College, a step that has long been advocated by various groups in the city including the Boston Municipal Research Bureau. This would save the city approximately $200,000 next year, if approved by the School Committee. At the present time the proposal is only under consideration.

Another reduction in school costs before the Committee is to increase the teacher load in the high school. Attendance in all the Boston public schools is on the decline, including the high schools and a saving in personnel costs in this branch of the service could easily be affected, in the opinion of several responsible leaders.

**Committee Now Sympathetic**

While Mayor Tobin has no direct contact with the School Committee, he has considerable influence with the body, having been a member and former chairman, for six years prior to his inauguration as Mayor.

A majority of the committee is at the present time in accord with the Mayor's drive for economy and therefore substantial savings, perhaps through abolition or gradual abolition of the Teachers College, are anticipated in some quarters.

The one proposal to increase the school department costs—to reduce the pupil quota per teacher from 40 to 35 in the first three grades which would mean an increase in the teaching staff—proposed by Dr. Patrick J. Foley, is not expected to receive the approval of the committee.

Like the city budget, the school budget will probably be completed about April 1, the first important steps preceeding the final determination of the tax rate about June 1.

# Yale Calls Youth To Its Sessions On Traffic Safety

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 10—At a Highway Safety Conference to be held at Yale University on April 4, Paul G. Hoffman, president of the Studebaker Corporation and president of the National Automotive Safety Foundation, is announced to make an address. On the program with him are Burton W. Marsh, Director of Safety and Traffic Engineering for the American Automobile Association, and Chairman of the Highway Research Board of the National Research Council. Charles Seymour, President of Yale University, and John W. Murphy, Mayor of New Haven, also will speak.

The younger generation will take part in developments for safer and more efficient use of Connecticut's streets and highways, boys and girls of high school age sharing platform honors with Gov. Wilbur L. Cross and James L. McConaughy, President of Wesleyan University. Methods of traffic safety instruction now functioning in public schools, and the work of Junior Traffic Commissions will be explained.

It is planned that school officials and teachers who attend the conference, and pupil delegates, will report back to their home schools on safer participation in traffic.

# How Music Shed at Tanglewood Will Look

Boston Symphony Orchestra Will Play Here in Berkshires

# Drive Is Started for Funds For Music Home in Berkshires

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., March 10—With more than $20,000 needed, trustees of the Berkshire Music Festival are now making a final drive to secure the balance of funds to complete the major portions of the music shed at Tanglewood, between Stockbridge and Lenox, in time for the six concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra in August.

Letters have been sent to the 750 subscribers to the building fund asking for donations to complete the fund of $100,000. Miss Gertrude Robinson Smith of New York and Stockbridge, festival president, reports only $78,000 of the $100,000 needed for building the shed has been contributed thus far.

The plans, calling for construction of a fan-shaped building to seat 5000 persons will be 325 feet from one side to the other. Stage proportions will be similar to those of Symphony Hall in Boston and also to those which produced remarkable acoustics last summer. Final tests for acoustics are scheduled tentatively July 1 under the direction of Prof. Richard Fay of Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Eliel Saarinen of Bloomfield Hills, Michigan, internationally known architect, has been chosen by trustees of the Berkshire Symphony Festival as architect for the building to be erected at the 210-acre estate between Stockbridge and Lenox in the Berkshire Hills of Massachusetts given to the Boston Symphony Orchestra by Mrs. Gorman Brooks and Miss Mary Aspinwall Tappan of Brookline, Mass., as a permanent home for the festival. The estate is off West Street in Lenox, looking across Stockbridge Bowl to Mt. Everett, second highest peak in Massachusetts.

Tanglewood was established in 1849 by William Tappan, Boston banker and merchant. Its landscaping features include a formal garden, an avenue of towering pines, a rose garden, which is entered through an iron gate brought from Italy, and a privet hedge, 12 feet high and interspersed with hemlock.

## Short Wave Programs

**For Friday, March 11**

**Paris**—9:30 a. m.—"Kosiki"; Comic opera. TPA2, 19.68m, 15.24meg.

**Tokyo**—4:45 p. m.—"Japanese Industry." JZJ, 25.4m, 11.80meg; JZI, 31.4m, 9.63meg.

**Paris**—6:15 p. m.—Concert from Radio-Paris. TPA4, 25.6m, 11.72meg.

**London**—6:40 p. m.—Operatic Program, BBC Empire Orchestra. GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg; GSL, 49.1m, 6.11meg.

**Moscow**—7 p. m.—News and Program for English Listeners. RAN, 31m, 9.6meg.

**Rome**—7:30 p. m.—Guest Night: Amy Bernardy: "Rome's Midnight Voice." 2RO, 31.1m, 9.63meg; IRF, 30.5m, 9.83meg; 25.21m, 11.90meg.

**Madrid**—7:30 p. m.—Program for English Listeners. EAR, 31.6m, 9.48meg.

**Boston**—7:45 p. m.—Pathways to Peace. "Against Agression—An Economic Front." Carlyle Morgan. W1XAL, 49.6m, 6.04meg.

**Prague**—8 p. m.—Variety; English talk. OLR, 49.7m, 6.03meg.

**Caracas**—8:45 p. m.—Musical Trio. YV5RC, 51.7m, 5.8meg.

**Boston**—9 p. m.—Program for Latin America (in Spanish). W1XAL, 25.4m, 11.79meg.

**London**—10:05 p. m.—"Music of Brahms." piano recital. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg; GSL, 49.1m, 6.11meg.

# Director of CCC Orders Camps And Officers Cut Down

WASHINGTON, March 10 (AP)—Robert Fechner, Civilian Conservation Corps Director, ordered today a 291-camp reduction by July 1, to make the program fit 1938-1939 budgetary restrictions. The reductions, Mr. Fechner said, would leave 1,210 camps, 10 of which would be closed before Oct. 31.

The order also involves dismissal of approximately 3,000 camp officers and civilian officials. It was explained that the shutdown would not affect the enlisted personnel, which would be shifted to other camps. Actual camp abandonment, the Director noted, probably will begin about May 31.

New England camps, designated by the nearest post office, which will be pefmanently shut down include:

Connecticut: West Cornwall, Somers.

Maine: North Whitefield.

New Hampshire: Warner.

Rhode Island: Woonsocket.

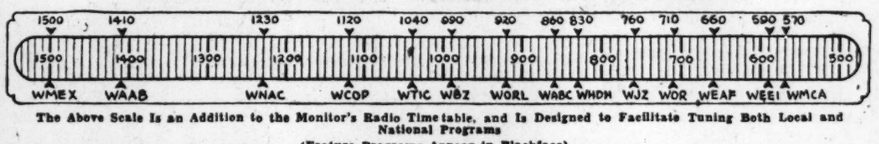
Vermont: Weston, Underhill, Ft. Ethan Allen.

### *Lack of Orders Closes Mills That Employ 550*

WORCESTER, Mass., March 10 (AP)—The Wuskanut Mills, sole industry of the village of Farnumsville in the Town of Grafton, closed indefinitely last night, according to H. H. Daw, Superintendent.

He said, "There are not sufficient orders to maintain operations." The mill normally employs 550 but recently has been operating a three-day week for 250. It manufactures upholstery for automobiles.

# The Monitor's Radio Timetable




The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

| 590kc-WEEI-508m | 990kc-WBZ-303m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1410kc-WAAB-213m | 1500kc-WMEX-200m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5:00 Follow the Moon | Music; feature; news | "Dick Tracy"; sketch | Sport matinee | Sport reports |
| 5:15 "Mary Sothern" | Don Winslow, sketch | Concert Violinist | Sport matinee | Sport reports |
| 5:30 "Stepmother" | "The Singing Lady" | "Jack Armstrong" | Sport matinee | Studio speaker |
| 5:45 "Hilltop House" | Tom Mix sketch | Little Orphan Annie | Baseball School | "Reading the Comics" |
| 6:00 News; sports review | News; Dance Revue; | News Service | Dinner concert | "The Monitor News" |
| 6:15 Dinner music | orchestra; sports | Fred Hoey's Roundup | Dinner concert | Italian Radio Review |
| 6:30 Boake Carter, news | Music; comment | "Musical Rendezvous" | Dinner concert | Sport reports |
| 6:45 "Round the Town" | Lowell Thomas, news | "Musical Rendezvous" | Sport reports | Vin Vincent's Orch |
| 7:00 Reader and orch. | "Easy Aces"; sketch | "Amos 'n' Andy" | News Service | Jimmie McHale's Orch |
| 7:15 Hollywood news | Network sketch | Vocal Varieties | City Hall talk | "Five Star Final" |
| 7:30 "We, the People"; | Ruby Newman's Orch | Eddie Duchin's Orch | "Headlines"; sketch | Terry O'Toole, songs |
| 7:45 guests; orchestra | Ruby Newman's Orch | Eddie Duchin's Orch | Studio speaker | Legion speaker |
| 8:00 Kate Smith's Hour; | News dramatizations | Vallee Hour: Connecticut | Sinfonietta; orchestra | "The Wordcaster" |
| 8:15 Jon Hall, player; | News dramatizations | Yankees; guests | Sinfonietta; orchestra | Commentator |
| 8:30 Abbott - Costello, | Barry McKinley, songs | Vallee Hour: Connecticut | Sammy Kaye's Orch | Vocalist; orchestra |
| 8:45 comedians; music | Rochester Philharmonic | Yankees; guests | Sammy Kaye's Orch | News commentator |
| 9:00 Major Bowes's Hour | Orchestra, Howard | "Good News of 1938"; | Lawrence Welk's Orch | John Early, songs |
| 9:15 Major Bowes's Hour | Hanson, conductor | motion picture stars; | Lawrence Welk's Orch | Vin Vincent's Orch |
| 9:30 Major Bowes's Hour | "Town Meeting"; talks; | picture previews; socio- | Ray Sinatra's Orch | Midweek Forum |
| 9:45 Major Bowes's Hour | "How Can Labor Settle | logis; orchestra | Ray Sinatra's Orch | Midweek Forum |
| 10:00 Essays in Music; | Its Differences?" ques- | Music Hall: Bing Crosby; | "Hollywood Serenade" | Playboy Quartet |
| 10:15 soloist; orchestra. | tions | Bob Burns; Foursome | "Hollywood Serenade" | Orie Alston's Orch |
| 10:30 Hollywood Showcase | NBC Night Club | Quartet; John Scott | Musical Revue; Henry | Orie Alston's Orch |
| 10:45 Hollywood Showcase | NBC Night Club | Trotter's Orchestra | Weber's Orchestra; so- | "The Monitor News" |
| 11:00 E. B. Rideout; news | News; Roundelay | News Service | loists; chorus | Jimmie McHale's Orch |
| 11:15 D. Ellington's Or. | Music As You Desire It | Weather Service | Hockey report | Jimmie McHale's Orch |
| 11:30 Nye Mayhew's Or. | Music As You Desire It | Henry Busse's Orchestra | Irwin Gilbert's Orch | Request Serenade |
| 11:45 Nye Mayhew's Or. | Music As You Desire It | Henry Busse's Orchestra | Irwin Gilbert's Orch | Request Serenade |

## *Friday's Programs*

| 590kc-WEEI-508m | 990kc-WBZ-303m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1410kc-WAAB-213m | 1500kc-WMEX-200m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7:00 Popular variety | News; "Musical Clock" | "Sunrise Special" | "The Breakfast Smiler" | |
| 7:15 Popular variety | "Musical Clock" | News Service | "The Breakfast Smiler" | |
| 7:30 "Comedy Stars" | "Musical Clock" | "Good Morning" | "The Breakfast Smiler" | |
| 7:45 WEEI news | "Musical Clock" | "Musical Clock" | The Morning Watch | |
| 8:00 Forecasts; music | "Musical Clock" | "George and Juanita" | News Service | "Musical Timetable" |
| 8:15 Caroline Cabot | "Musical Clock" | Weather Service | Organist; vocalist | "Musical Timetable" |
| 8:30 "Radio Almanac" | "Mac and Moore" | "Musical Roundup" | "School Days"; talk | "Musical Timetable" |
| 8:45 Music; fashion talk | "Musical Clock" | "Musical Roundup" | Jacobson's Rhythm | "Musical Timetable" |
| 9:00 Shopping service | "As You Like It" | "Houseboat Hannah" | Network speaker | Farm news |
| 9:15 Parade; music | "As You Like It" | Household talk | Merry-Go-Round | Studio speaker |
| 9:30 "Road to Life"; | "Breakfast Club"; pop- | Food news | Merry-Go-Round | "Italian Echoes" |
| 9:45 Bachelor's Children | ular variety; news | "Widder Jones" | Studio interview | "Songs of Italy" |
| 10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly, | "Margo"; sketch | "Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch | "Singing Strings" | Studio speaker |
| 10:15 Myrt and Marge | Drama and music | "John's Other Wife"; sk. | "Choir Loft"; organist | Book Reviews |
| 10:30 Tony Wons | "Terry Regan"; sketch | Just Plain Bill; sketch | "Get Thin to Music" | "Shopping With You" |
| 10:45 "Ma Perkins" | Home Forum: talk | Dramatic sketch | Vocalist; organ | "Shopping With You" |
| 11:00 The Woman Speaks | "Mary Marlin"; sketch. | "David Harum"; sketch | Readings; music | Van Clemens, songs |
| 11:15 Dramatic sketch | "Women and News" | "Backstage Wife"; sk. | "Melody Strings" | Cooking School |
| 11:30 Big Sister; sketch | "Vic and Sade"; sketch | How to Be Charming | Highlights, Halftones | Organ concert |
| 11:45 "Aunt Jenny" | Edw. MacHugh, hymns | "Hello, Peggy"; sketch | Bide Dudley | News commentator |
| 12:00 Commentator | News; feature; Noon- | Talk, Rev. Stidger | News Service | "Italian Airs" |
| 12:15 Edwin C. Hill, news | day Show; stocks | "The O'Neills" | Agriculture talk | Italian Radio Review |
| 12:30 Helen Trent; sketch | National Farm and | "Singin' Sam," baritone | Italian music program | Music; weather |
| 12:45 "Our Gal Sunday" | Home Hour; speakers; | "Dan Harding's Wife" | Italian music program | "The Monitor News" |
| 1:00 "Betty and Bob" | reports; Homesteaders' | News Service | Women's club news | "Musical Mailbox" |
| 1:15 "Betty Crocker" | Orchestra | "Joyce Jordan" | Robison's Buckaroos | "Musical Mailbox" |
| 1:30 Grimm's Daughter | Rakov's Orch.; inter- | Marjorie Mills Hour | Pianist | Roy Gobey, songs |
| 1:45 Hollywood comment | view; soloist; talk | Marjorie Mills Hour | Voice of Experience | Jacob List, Ph. D. |
| 2:00 News for women | NBC Music Appreciation | "Way Down East" | Consumer's Council | "Gems of Melody" |
| 2:15 "The O'Neills" | Hour. Dr. Walter | "Musical Roundup" | Speaker; music | "Gems of Melody" |
| 2:30 American School of | Damrosch, conductor | "Musical Roundup" | Sport matinee | Ruth Lenard, songs |
| 2:45 the Air | Music Appreciation Hour | "Julia Blake"; sketch | "Between Bookends" | Popular orchestra |
| 3:00 News Service | Radio Guild dramatiza- | Pepper Young's Family | Colonials; orchestra | Earle Foxe's Orchestra |
| 3:15 Studio program | tion of Lennox Rob- | "Ma Perkins"; sketch | Colonials; orchestra | Earle Foxe's Orchestra |
| 3:30 "Meet the Author" | inson's "The Far-Off | "Vic and Sade" | Sport matinee | Sport reports |
| 3:45 C. Hector's Orch. | Hills" | "The Guiding Light" | Network program | Sport reports |
| 4:00 C. Hector's Orch. | Stocks; "Swingsters" | "Lorenzo Jones" | Rhode Islanders; orch. | Sport reports |
| 4:15 The Boston Hour | Club Matinee; variety | "Mary Marlin"; sketch | Rhode Islanders; orch. | Sport reports |
| 4:30 "The Goldbergs" | Club Matinee; variety | Commentator | Sport matinee | Harmony team |
| 4:45 Network speaker | Club Matinee; variety | "Road of Life" | Sport matinee | Jack Ward |
| 5:00 "Follow the Moon" | Dance Interlude; news | "Dick Tracy"; sketch | Sport matinee | Sports review |
| 5:15 "Mary Sothern" | "Don Winslow" | Don Van Wart, piano | Sport matinee | Sport reports |
| 5:30 "Stepmother" | Rakov's Orchestra | "Jack Armstrong" | Sport matinee | Sport reports |
| 5:45 "Hilltop House" | Tom Mix sketch | Little Orphan Annie | Sport matinee | "Reading the Comics" |
| 6:00 News; sportshots | News; Dance Revue | News Service | Dinner concert | "The Monitor News" |
| 6:15 Music; news | News commentator | Lehigh Glee Club | Dinner concert | Italian Radio Review |
| 6:30 Boake Carter, news | Sport comment; music | "Musical Rendesvous" | Dinner concert | Sport reports |
| 6:45 "Lum and Abner" | Lowell Thomas, news | "Musical Rendesvous" | Sport reports | Vin Vincent's Orchestra |
| 7:00 "Poetic Melodies" | "Vocal Varieties" | "Amos 'n' Andy" | News Service | Jimmie McHale's Orch. |
| 7:15 Vocalist; organist | News commentator | "Uncle Ezra"; sketch | Lawrence Welk's Orch. | "Five Star Final" |
| 7:30 Wallace Shaw, songs | Talk, Governor Hurley | Sport review | "The Lone Ranger"; | "Voice of Israel" |
| 7:45 Educational pr'g'm | Craig Mathues, tenor | "Bughouse Rhythm" | dramatic sketch | "Voice of Israel" |
| 8:00 Music Hall: comedy; | "Grand Central Sta- | Lucille Manners, so- | Ernie Fiorito's Orch.; | The Staley Players: |
| 8:15 soloists; orch. | tion"; dramatic sketch | prano; Revelers Quar- | Sylvia Froos; chorus | dramatization |
| 8:30 Whiteman Orch.; | "Death Valley Days"; | tet; Rosa Graham; | Commentator | Vocalist; orchestra |
| 8:45 soloists | George Olsen's Orch. | Frank Black's Orch. | "Let's Play Games" | Commentator |
| 9:00 "Hollywood Hotel"; | Tim and Irene; soloists | "Waltz Time"; Frank | Lawrence Welk's Orch. | Vin Vincent's Orchestra |
| 9:15 vocalists; orch. mo- | NBC Spelling Bee | Munn; Abe Lyman's Or. | Lawrence Welk's Orch. | Organ recital |
| 9:30 tion picture pre- | NBC Spelling Bee | Court of Human Rela- | Bamberger Symphony | Columbia-William and |
| 9:45 view | Network sports | tions; sketch | Orchestra; soloist | Mary debate |
| 10:00 "Songshop"; Frank | NBC Spelling Bee | "First Nighter"; sketch | "Twenty Years Ago and | Jimmie McHale's Orch. |
| 10:15 Crumit; Allee | Network sports | "First Nighter"; sketch | Today"; sketch | Gypsy Orchestra |
| 10:30 Carnett; orchestra | Network sports | Hollywood Gossip | "Curtain Time"; drama- | Gypsy Orchestra |
| 10:45 Dramatic sketch | Network sports | Dorothy Thompson | tisation; soloists; pop- | "The Monitor News" |
| 11:00 Forecasts; news | News; "Roundelay" | News Service | ular orchestra | Joe Frasetto's Orchestra |
| 11:15 Jimmie Dorseys' Or. | Music As You Desire It. | Weather Service | Network sports | "Day's End" |
| 11:30 Nye Mayhew's Or. | Music As You Desire It. | Lawrence Welk's Orch. | Network sports | Berrigan's Orchestra |
| 11:45 Nye Mayhew's Or. | Music As You Desire It. | Lawrence Welk's Orch. | Network sports | Berrigan's Orchestra |

# Mushroom Hunters Arrange For Spring Trips and Shows

The Mycology Club of Boston, Harvard and points North, South and West, is awaking from its winter's inactivity. With the advent of warmer sun, lengthened days and lure of the open spaces, the club turns to thoughts of toadstools, mushrooms and fungi.

Whatever the layman may say, the mycologist will maintain that a fungus is any one of a group of thallophitic plants, comprising the molds, mildews, rusts, smuts and mushrooms; that they are destitute of chlorophyll and reproduce not by seeds, but by means of spores; that there are approximately 4,000 known varieties of mushrooms, and that prevalent mistrust of them as an article of diet is based on hearsay and an unacquaintance with their excellence as an edible.

On the authority of the mycological experts, the humble toadstool is one of the most maligned and least understood, as well as one of the most useful and delicious of all growing things.

The Boston Mycology Club was formed in the old Horticultural Building on Tremont Street in 1895 and later moved to its present quarters in the Horticultural Building at the corner of Huntington and Massachusetts Avenues.

Since the date of its organization, the club has been classifying the fungi of New England. It has identified more than 6000 varieties, found in great profusion in the sequestered nooks of this section of the country, and the walls of its rooms are piled high with specimens, dried, pressed and otherwise preserved.

Not so many years ago, the club carried the names of several hundred well known men and women on its membership roll. On almost any pleasant day during the growing season, the devotees of mycology, each with a little basket, a microscope and printed data and pictures, might be encountered in the by-ways and hedges in Boston environs, discovering and classifying new members of the prolific fungi family. Besides individual excursions, the club sponsored a weekly trip of its members, to some point selected by the committee.

Then, along came the recreation of bird observation and classification. "Birding" became quite the proper thing. After this came the depression, and the club dwindled, until less than one-quarter of its original membership was left.

But within the past few years former members have renewed their allegiance and interest in mushroom lore, until today, with the addition of new members, the roster is nearly as large as in the brightest days of the organization. An itinerary of weekly excursions for the coming summer is in preparation, and once a week there is to be an exhibition at Horticultural Hall of edible and non-edible mushrooms for the benefit of all interested persons.

# Sea Urchin and Periwinkle Are Finding Markets as Food

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

EASTPORT, Maine—Large quantities of sea urchins and periwinkles are being shipped from here in barrels and boxes to Boston and New York wholesale fish houses. A foreign population will eat with gusto many products of the sea that most of us consider unfit for consumption. Are we the losers?

Last summer the writer saw a young Italian, just back from a gill-netting trip to Tanta Grounds, perform a gastronomical feat. He disentangled a big sea urchin from his nets, broke it in two, threw back his head and swallowed it raw! Without relish, yet with relish so to speak.

This dark-skinned son of the sea who as a boy had helped his relatives cast their nets from the sunny shores of the Mediterranean, was establishing no precedent. Sea urchins or sea eggs as they are sometimes called, were choice dishes on the tables of the ancient Greeks and Romans. They may be eaten raw like oysters, or boiled when the flesh turns red like that of the salmon. When Lentulus feasted the priest of Mars—the Flamen Martialis—sea urchins were the first dish.

At the marriage feast of the goddess Hebe sea eggs were also served. One early writer stated: "I have only once partaken of sea urchins, and it appeared to me to be food fit for the gods." In France sea urchins are occasionally boiled and eaten from the shell like an egg—hence the name sea egg used in many locales.

They are found in every sea and are familiar to strollers along our New England shores. Generally the summer vacationist dries them out in the sun until the spiny bristles may be brushed off and the interior contents removed, leaving only the corrugated bare shell, which is carried home as a souvenir. Only the seabirds such as the gulls seem to appreciate sea urchins as food outside of the foreigners. They seize them in their beaks, soar high aloft and drop them on the rocks, smashing the brittle shells and spreading a free lunch before them.

Undoubtedly, long fostered prejudices deter Americans from regarding as fit food many sea products that have wide commercial utilization in otrer countries. Thus with the sea urchin. It may merit the gustatory delight evident on the face of the young Italian I watched swallow one raw, but to most of us—well, let's say they lack appeal. That indescribable "it" which popularizes the cod, haddock, cusk, pollock, hake, mackerel, lobster or crab somehow does not seem to radiate from the aura of Echinus mamillatus.

Then consider the periwinkle, a conch-like shell fish about half the size of a hen's egg. Quantities of them are found all around the precipitous shores of Passamaquoddy Bay. They are gathered by hand from the rocks and kelp beds at low tide. Shippers pack them in 100-pound bags or boxes and receive from six to seven cents a pound. Again foreigners buy a lot of these for steaming like clams and also in stews.

One Lubec fisherman has done well for several winters in catching periwinkles. He sets box-like traps with narrow sides that slope inward Weighted, baited and sunk to the bottom, the periwinkles in their perambulations over the sea floor crawl up the slatted slopes, fall over to the bottom and are then unable to crawl out. They are shipped to Gloucester by express where they readily bring $1 a pail the fishermen claiming nothing equals them as bait.

A. E.

# *Crowing Costs 117 Chicken Dinners*

SAUGUS, Mass., March 10 (AP)—Chairman John J. Mullen of the Board of Assessors today was holding a bill for 117 chicken dinners instead of nine.

The chairman related how, enthused over his re-election, he invited nine friends to a chicken dinner. The party was no sooner seated, however, than droves of friends began arriving to congratulate him, and invited to "be seated," they, too, ordered birds. When plates had been cleared, the bill indicated the town official had no less than 117 "royal rooters."

# Shakespearean Play By Perkins Players

The Perkins Players of the Perkins Institution for the Blind, Watertown, Mass., will produce Shakespeare's drama, "The Merchant of Venice," at the Institution April 8 and 8 at 8:15 p. m.

Proceeds will be divided between the Perkins Athletic Association, activities of which are a valued feature of school life, and the Howe Beneficiary Fund.

## *'The Monitor Views the News'*

**For Friday, March 11**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 12:00 | WORL | 920kc |
| 12:45 | WMEX | 1500kc |
| 3:00 | WORL | 920kc |
| 6:00 | WMEX | 1500kc |
| 10:45 | WMEX | 1500kc |

**Shortwave**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2:30 | W1XAL | 15.25mc |
| 3:30 | W1XK | 9.57mc |
| 6:00 | W1XK | 9.57mc |
| 6:00 | W1XAL | 11.79mc |


Amusements

NEW YORK CITY

"I LOVED EVERY MINUTE OF IT."—GERTRUDE LAWRENCE

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Many Mansions

Alexander KIRKLAND—Flora CAMPBELL

44th St Thea., W. of B'y. Lac. 4-4377. Evgs. 8:40

JOHN GOLDEN presents

GERTRUDE LAWRENCE in SUSAN AND GOD

A Comedy by RACHEL CROTHERS

Plymouth Thea., 45th St., W. of B'y. Evgs. 8:40 No Mon. Perfs. Mats. Wed., Thurs., Sat., 2:40

GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents

THE STAR-WAGON

A new play by MAXWELL ANDERSON

BURGESS MEREDITH • LILLIAN GISH

EMPIRE, Broadway and 40th St. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:40

WELLESLEY, MASS.

COMMUNITY PLAYHOUSE Wellesley Hills

Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., 2:30 and 7:45 p. m.

Nelson Eddy and Eleanor Powell in "ROSALIE"

Now "MARCH OF TIME"

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# The Day in Boston

## Finer Definition Of 'Unfair' Urged

(Continued from Page 9)

sharply unfair labor practices forbidden to the employer. It would give concurrent jurisdiction with the National Labor Relations Board to avoid lengthy disputes over the jurisdiction of the two boards.

The measure was favored by Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor and 41 labor leaders from various parts of the State.

It met with sharp opposition from industry, headed by George L. Barnes, Legislative Counsel for the Associated Industries. He attacked the statement in the proposed legislation that such an organization as the Board promoted amicable adjustment of labor disputes and restored equality of bargaining power between employer and employee.

"The year 1937 was a year of greater labor unrest, with more labor turmoil and tumult than ever in the history of the country," said Mr. Barnes. "This followed the establishment of a National Labor Relations Board."

He charged that the present laws are "one-sided laws, contributing to industrial unrest and labor difficulties." Employers, he said, are given no rights, but all rights are reserved to the employees. Any act, he added, cannot be successful in the long run "except when established on a sound, fair and equitable basis, with equal responsibilities for all."

The speaker charged that the proposed law nullifies a provision adopted by the 1937 Legislature outlawing the sit-down strike.

The measure was opposed by Frederick W. Bliss, representing the Industrial Relations Committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Later in the hearing, Mr. Taylor opposed legislation filed by Representative Christian A. Herter, Republican whip, which would require labor unions to file financial reports similar to those filed by corporations and which would restrict contributions to political campaigns.

Mr. Taylor called the bill a part of the general attempt of last year to force labor unions to incorporate. He said this had been abandoned "because the higher-ups in business have concluded this is not a successful way to wreck unions, and now they will try some other way."

Mr. Herter, speaking for his bill, said no union leader had the right to contribute money entrusted to the union to political campaigns.

## Re-registration Proposals Urged

A public hearing was given today to bi-partisan proposals of the Republican and Democratic State Chairmen for gradual re-registration of Massachusetts voters during the next two years.

One of the chairman, Sinclair Weeks, Republican, appeared in person before the Joint Committee on Ways and Means, and backed the changes in pending legislation as economical and "worth the cost."

The other chairman, Joseph McGrath, had endorsed the plan along with Mr. Weeks last Monday.

"Honest elections are the foundation of our democratic system," said Mr. Weeks. "The expense in this situation does not loom large. It is completely overshadowed by the real threat to every Massachusetts citizen of the cancellation of his fundamental right of franchise."

The bi-partisan amendments would give voters until Jan. 1, 1940 to re-register, after which time, they would be prohibited from voting unless they had so re-registered. The purpose is to purge the permanent voting lists of numerous phantom names used by politicians to facilitate illegal voting.

## Removing Cargo Of Norfolk Starts

Lightening of the grounded freighter Norfolk on Gull Island, off New Bedford, Mass., was resumed today as striking longshoremen resumed work after yielding to their employers' contention that the cargo being removed from the freighter was not damaged.

The longshoremen, members of the International Longshoremen's Association, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, had contended they were entitled to double pay for unloading the lighters at New Bedford which had cargo taken from the Norfolk. Under labor contracts, they are entitled to double pay for handling damaged or obnoxious cargoes.

However, James J. O'Malley, vice-president of the I. L. A., said in Boston today they had found the cargo was not damaged. Cargoes that are wet are difficult to handle and those damaged by fire often give off obnoxious fumes, hence the provision for double pay in such cases, it was explained.

## Washday Slipping Into Obscurity

"Monday—washday" may become a memory instead of an actuality for the American housewife.

Laundrymen now claim—and they back up their assertions with results of tests conducted by the American Institute of Laundering—that they can make clothes whiter and at the same time save more wear and tear than can the housewife.

These claims were bared today at the opening of the two-day conference of Massachusetts Laundry Owners at the Hotel Bradford by Dr. George H. Johnson, Director of the Department of Research at the Institute.

Speaking to the 110 owners at the conference, Dr. Johnson disclosed that the tests showed that the average whiteness retention was more than 95 per cent in laundries and approximately 85 per cent in homes, while the average tensile strength loss was 6.4 per cent in the former and 8.4 per cent in the latter.

The Institute, located at Joliet, Ill., is maintained by dues received from 2,100 laundry owners in this country and Canada, and represents more than 70 per cent of the total volume of the business which last year reached a total of $400,000,000

## Judicial Council Vacancy Is Filled

Judge Frank J. Donahue of the Superior Court was appointed yesterday by Chief Justice John P. Higgins to succeed to the vacancy on the Massachusetts Judicial Council caused by the retirement of Judge Frederick Lawton.

The Council, created in 1924 for constant survey of judicial procedure and machinery in the Commonwealth, has been active in securing improvement of the courts.

## Slum Clearance Proposal Opposed

Councilor Robert Gardner Wilson, Jr., announced today that he will introduce an order in City Council Monday advocating that the Mayor and the Boston Housing Authority decline with thanks the $9,000,000 Federal fund set aside for Boston for a slum clearance program.

This project differs from the Old Harbor Village plan. That development was built by the Federal Government and leased to the city. In the new project the city would be required to contribute one fifth of the cost of the investment, payable over a period of years.

Councilor Wilson termed the plan "economically unwise and fantastically unsound."

## $32 Tax Limit Measure Heard

The Real Estate Owners and Tenants League of Boston will continue its fight for a constitutional amendment restricting real estate taxation to $25 per $1,000 valuation, for 10 years if necessary, Representative Eric A. Nelson (R) of Boston, told the Legislative Committee on Taxation today.

Representative Nelson, an official of the League, appeared to favor the organization's bill establishing a $32 tax limit, saying the higher limit was a concession to give the home owner temporary relief at this time.

He warned that the City of Boston is spending so much money that the "real estate owner is being taxed out of existence."

Representative Nelson said: "I think the present Mayor is doing more to relieve the situation than any of his predecessors, but he can't do the whole job. We must have a tax limit on real estate."

Thomas Dorgan, legislative agent for the City of Boston, opposed the bill as "utterly impossible."

## Driscoll Plans Suit Against City

William J. Driscoll, head of the Codman Hill Construction Company, who served a jail term for failure to obey a court order to produce the books of the company during the Boston Finance Commission investigation last year of the so-called "gift contracts" in work done on property of the George Robert White Fund, called at City Hall today and advised George L. Driscoll, clerk of the fund, that he intended to sue the city for the amount still owed on work done for the fund, $13,112.

Payment on these bills was held up by Mayor Mansfield last spring. The contractor billed the city for $137,531 and was paid $124,419.

## Bill for Ousting Mayors in Senate

The drive to push through legislation granting the Supreme Judicial Court the authority to oust Mayors upon a petition of the Attorney General shifted to the Senate today following passage of the legislation in the House of Representatives after a bitter debate.

The House standing vote favoring the bill was 111 to 26, with Republicans joining their Democratic colleagues to push through the bill which is part of the crime cleanup program of Paul A. Dever, Democratic Attorney General. Mr. Dever's immediate aim is to oust Mayor James M. O'Brien of Revere as the result of Revere gang murders recently.

But during the debate the Republican leadership was sharply split as Representative Christian A. Herter of Boston, Republican "whip," endeavored futilely to push through an amendment providing that after Jan. 1, 1939, such petitions must be brought before the court by 10 per cent of the voters of the city involved. Representative William E. Kirkpatrick of Holyoke, Republican floor leader, opposed the amendment, but was successful in pushing his own amendment to include County Commissioners among the officials whose ouster could be sought in the Supreme Court.

Representative Daniel P. McGillicuddy (D) of Boston was unsuccessful in proposing an amendment that the 10 per cent voter provision be immediately effective, so that Mr. Dever could not act against Mayor O'Brien without the approval of 10 per cent of the Revere voters.

Representative Philip G. Bowker (R) of Brookline insisted the bill should pass without changes because "the Attorney General has appealed for a chance to act on the evidence presumably in his possession. We should grant that."

Representative Albert L. Bourgeois (R) of Lowell argued strongly against the Herter amendment, and told the House that "the Mayor of Revere laid down the gauntlet and challenged the Attorney General to get him. Don't forget what the issue is in this case. What has Revere to hide?"

Representative William H. J. Rowan (D) of Revere, opposing the Dever bill, said "if a Mayor of a city has violated his trust, let the city's citizens make any necessary change. Protect the fair name of Revere, which this bill seeks to destroy." He insisted the bill gives the Attorney General too much power for one man to wield.

## Petition Invalid Asking Repeal Of Dog Race Statute

Massachusetts dog racing interests scored a sudden victory today when the State Ballot Law Commission threw out the initiative petition calling for repeal of the law permitting pari mutuel betting on dog racing.

The Commission action was taken after Dr. Edwin W. Hadley, President of the New England Anti-Gambling Association, and Professor of law at Northeastern University, stated to the Commission that the initiative petition, filed with 28,000 signatures of Massachusetts citizens, did not contain the necessary 20,000 signatures. The Commission has been considering the challenge of dog racing interests that at least 10,000 of the 20,000 signatures were forgeries.

**Dr. Hadley's Statement**

Dr. Hadley stated: "I wish, in behalf of my Association, to make the statement that there are not 20,000 valid signatures on the petition, and that the investigation does not show that the reason for the bag signatures on the petition lies in the New England Anti-Gambling Association, Inc., or any of its members, or officers."

At the Association's headquarters Mr. James R. Brooks, Vice-President of the Association, declared opponents of the dog racing petition deliberately sabotaged efforts to obtain signatures and actually were responsible for invalid signatures on the petition.

The Ballot Law Commission's decision, throwing out the petition, was upheld immediately by James J. Ronan, Assistant Attorney General, in a ruling made shortly after the Commission appealed to him for a decision as to its legality.

**Another Petition Up**

Dr. Hadley was one of the original 10 signers of the initiative petition to repeal dog racing. His Association now has before the Legislature an unchallenged initiative petition to repeal both horse and dog racing. This bill will be given a hearing next Wednesday. If the Legislature turns down the repeal proposal the Association has promised to file 5,000 additional signatures to place the question on the ballot in November, 1938.

Dog racing interests, for whom Timothy F. Callahan was counsel in the petition challenge, have made no attempt to strike out the horse and dog petition. Opponents of dog racing have charged that the dog race interests wish any question of repeal to include both forms of racing, the theory being that if dog racing were placed before the people as a single issue it would be soundly defeated. These people contend that dog racing was authorized by the people in the 1934 referendum only because it was coupled with the horse race proposal.

**Commission's Statement**

The Ballot Law Commission, after the brief meeting called on request of Dr. Hadley, issued a statement saying: "The Ballot Law Commission have decided that the petition, 'an act repealing the law authorizing the licensing of dog races on which the pari mutuel system of betting shall be permitted,' shall not go upon the ballot because of insufficient signatures. In reaching this decision, the Commission were aided by the investigation and admission by President Dr. Edwin W. Hadley."

"The Commission wish to state that they have found no reason to blame the Anti-Gambling Association, Inc. or its responsible officers, for the invalidity of the signatures."

Mr. Ronan explained that the Commission's action today eliminates three petitions now before the Supreme Judicial Court in regard to the dog race petition.

# Headliners of the Cinematic Week

Stars of Stage and Screen Attractions

Sybil Bowman (Top Left), Principal Performer in the New Stage Show at the RKO Boston; Spencer Tracy and Ralph Morgan (Top Right), in "Mannequin," Coming to the State and Orpheum Tomorrow; Edward G. Robinson (Lower Left), in "A Slight Case of Murder," at the Metropolitan; Katharine Hepburn (Lower Right), in "Bringing Up Baby," at the Keith Memorial

## 'Yank at Oxford,' 'Tom Sawyer' Are Among Impending Films

**Movies of Moment**

"When are we going to begin getting some good movies again?"

Bluntly and a trifle belligerently the question was put to this department the other day. Assuring the seeker after knowledge that we have no hand in guiding the destinies of Boston's bookings, we nevertheless decided to look into the matter and find out what major features the first-run houses have lined up for the next month or so.

On paper, at least, the prospects look promising.

In a condition of partial uncertainty itself, the press department of Loew's State and Orpheum is able to announce "A Yank at Oxford," starring Robert Taylor, on March 18.

**The Discovery of Marco Polo**

Even more interesting and more distant are such productions as "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer" and "The Adventures of Marco Polo." Tom conducted his adventures within a smaller compass than Marco, to be sure, but the films can build up Hannibal or reduce Mongolia with equal ease. David Selznick has brought the Missouri hero to Technicolor life in the person of Tommy Kelly, son of a Bronx WPA worker who was chosen from thousands of children. Jackie Moran, Ann Gillis, May Robson, Walter Brennan and Victor Jory are others in the cast. Norman Taurog directed.

Marco Polo has been discovered by Samuel Goldwyn. That should be enough. For the more curious, however, let it be known that Gary Cooper plays the leading role and that Marco becomes a "humanized" adventurer, in search of a reciprocal trade treaty—fourteenth-century version—with Kublai Kahn. Sigrid Gurie (a new European importation), Basil Rathbone, George Barbier, Binnie Barnes, Ernest Truex, Alan Hale and H. B. Warner take part in the negotiations. It's filmed in a new sepia process.

Another title to be looked for within the next two months at the State and Orpheum is "The Girl of the Golden West," with Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy.

**Shirley and Others**

Child stars light the way for the Keith Memorial's outstanding attractions for the coming weeks. Shirley Temple in "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm" arrives on March 17. Following that, the theater will show "Mad About Music," starring Deanna Durbin and Herbert Marshall. If her new film is as much better than "100 Men and a Girl" as that charming musical comedy was better than "Three Smart Girls," Miss Durbin and Joe Pasternak will have accomplished the almost impossible. And according to Variety, "Mad About Music" is "another smash hit."

Three coming films on the Fine Arts Theater schedule distinctly worth marking are "The Adventures of Chico," "Mayerling" and "Generals Without Buttons." Filmed by Stacy and Horace Woodward, "The Adventures of Chico" is merely the story of a little Mexican peon whose friends are the animals. It has received high praise. "Mayerling" is that tragedy of the romance between the Archduke Rudolph of Austria and Maria Vetsera which ended mysteriously at Mayerling, a royal hunting lodge, on Jan. 30, 1889. It was directed by Anatole Litvak. "Generals Without Buttons" is a satire on militarism in which the grown-up feud between two villages is reduced to the microcosm of their children. Also, impending at the Fine Arts are "Princess Tam Tam," with Josephine Baker, in its American première, and "The Dybbuk," a Polish film.

"Bluebeard's Eighth Wife," starring Gary Cooper, and "Jezebel," with Bette Davis, are the chief attractions for the near future at the Metropolitan Theater.

### Slight Case of Edw. G.

"A Slight Case of Murder," opening today at the Metropolitan is, by all reports, one of the funniest films in months. Edward G. Robinson, this time puts on cap and bells to clown through a farce about a gangster whose attempts at respectability are inclined to bog down. Jane Bryan, Ruth Donnelly, Willard Parker, Allen Jenkins, George E. Stone, Edward Brophy and Paul Harvey appear in this adaptation of the Damon Runyan-Howard Lindsey stage comedy.

John Boles, Gladys Swarthout and John Barrymore have the leading roles in "Romance in the Dark," the companion feature.

### Hepburn and Grant

Another film on the daffy side is "Bringing Up Baby," with Katharine Hepburn and Cary Grant, which opened at the Keith Memorial Theater today following a preview last night. It serves as the début not only of a leopard but also of Miss Hepburn wielding the slapstick. There is also a new stage show, featuring Sylvia Froos, the Diamond Brothers and other acts.

### Shopgirl Joan Ascends

For the sheer joy of the thing, we are impelled to reproduce part of the synopsis of Joan Crawford's new film, "Mannequin," arriving at the State and Orpheum tomorrow. To quote:

"Miss Crawford as Jessie Cassidy has the role of a shopgirl who seeks escape from poverty by marrying . . . a cheap crook . . . Alan Curtis. . . . When Eddie (Mr. C.) fails her, Joan decides to live her own life. John L. Hennessey, a role which gives Spencer Tracy a powerful characterization as a man who worked his way up from the docks to become a wealthy steamship owner, refuses to let her.

"Jessie marries Hennessey. She learns to love him when Eddie attempts to blackmail them. His plan fails because Hennessey goes broke. This gives Jessie the chance to prove her love in a surprising and dramatic climax."

"Penitentiary," a Columbia picture with Walter Connolly, John Howard, Jean Parker and Robert Barrat in featured roles, is the other film.

### Keith Boston and Others

Stage shows return to the Keith Boston Theater today as "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs" transfers to this house from the Keith Memorial. Sibyl Bowman is the starred entertainer, while other acts include Monroe and Grant, Ray Sax, Frieda Sullivan, Henry Dick and the Sinclair Six. The theater also inaugurates a new policy of showing an hour of short features thrice daily.

"The Life and Loves of Beethoven" and "The River" are now in their fifth week at the Fine Arts theater. The latter film should not be missed. . . . "In Old Chicago" is also in the continuing class, at the Colonial. Screenings are at 2:30 and 8:30. . . . Those surrealistic films are being shown tonight at the New Lecture Hall, Harvard. . . . The South Station changes its bill tomorrow. . . . Beginning on Sunday, March 13, "The Prisoner of Zenda" will be shown for three days at the Tremont Theater.

"Amphitryon," a brilliant French version of the Plautus satire, will be shown next Thursday and Friday at the Institute of Geographical Exploration, in Cambridge. Seen earlier in the season by this department at a private showing, it proved to be one of the wittiest pictures we had seen.

J. D. B.

# Dynamic Democracy Needed, Kerensky Declares in Boston

"Democracy must become dynamic," said Alexander Kerensky here last night, addressing an overflow meeting of some 1,300 at the Ford Hall Forum. The former Premier of the Russian Provisional Government said that "only democracy can lead to a better world, only democracy can guide the world upward on its path from slavery to freedom." But he warned that the democracies must rearm themselves psychologically and must launch a moral and cultural counter-attack against dictatorships.

Speaking "On Behalf of Democracy," Mr. Kerensky stated that all democracies, be tney Fascist, Nazi or Communist, are of one mold. Look at their methods, he said, look at the ruthless destruction of human beings, at the suppression of civil liberties, at the outlawing of free speech and thought, and you will see that they are all the same. He said that Reichsführer Hitler of Germany and Premier Mussolini of Italy might pretend to be saving western civilization from Communism, but that both of them were but imitators of the methods of Nicolai Lenin, founder of the Soviet Union. "All dictatorships disrupt the normal evolution of mankind, and are one in their hatred of liberty and democracy," he said.

But in order to be strong and survive, Mr. Kerensky warned that democracy must make adjustments to the changing world. In the 19th century the bourgeoisie came into political power; now it is the turn of the lower classes. All men, he said, must be made equal, for democracy demands a nation trained in taking initiative and only free men can develop this. He added that the working classes must be welcomed into the national family with social reforms.

In tracing the rise of dictatorships, Mr. Kerensky, who was thrown from power by the Bolsheviks in 1917, said that they grew from the World War and its disruption of normal life. The old society and economy were destroyed. The people had nowhere to turn and seized upon the first strong man who promised them order and prosperity. It is for this reason, he said, that Europe, especially the lower classes, has become reactionary and has developed a hatred of liberalism and liberty. It is for this reason that Italy, Germany, and Russia are willing to put up with leaders who believe that the best way to govern humanity is through sheer terror. The World War, he said, destroyed the value of human life and so dictators think nothing of sacrificing hundreds of thousands of persons for what they claim is the benefit of future generations.

Mr. Kerensky said that he did not believe that American democracy would ever be attacked. Yet he does not think that isolation from the world is possible. "It is an illusion," he said, "a dangerous illusion. Ideas ignore all borders." Therefore, American democracy must fight for world democracy, for it will be impossible to build a better world of peace while the nations are ideologically divided. And since totalitarian states are all fundamentally alike, he said, the struggle of democracy against one dictatorship is a struggle against them all.

Contrary to expectation, there was no need for the generous supply of policemen to keep peace at the meeting. At no time was Mr. Kerensky's address interrupted, although there were obviously Stalinist admirers in the hall. A bit of humor was produced when one questioner, whose English was not of the best, finally was forced to question Mr. Kerensky in Russian. The former Premier denied the questioner's allegation that he had sent exiled Russian White Guards to fight for General Franco in Spain. Mr. Kerensky's briefest answer came when he was asked his opinion on the future of the League of Nations. His answer was "None."

## Show

(Continued from Page 9)

dozen. This machine costs $12,000, and is part of the company $75,000 exhibit which cost $33,000 to be brought to Boston.

From this two-ton affair, exhibits ranged downward in szie to tiny flashlight bulbs, which can be bought and used by the ordinary man. One of the latest uses to which these bulbs have been put is in a safety night light that burns for around six months at a cost of 12 cents for electricity.

Another new electrical invention shown for the first time at the show is the Diehl eraser cleaner, designed to do away with the banging of blackboard erasers on the outside of school buildings. Erasers are passed over a stiff brush, beneath which a vacuum sucks dust into a bag.

Another device featured by the same company is a fan which has rotating loops of ribbon, instead of the usual metal blades. Tests have proved that it is impossible to harm fingers or damage clothes. The fan, besides being used for circulation of air, can also be used as air-scenter by placing a few drops of perfume or essence of pine on the ribbons.

General Electric has its usual assortment of electrical time and energy savers—automatic roasters, mixers, waffle irons, toasters, heaters, irons, sunlamps, and heating pads.

Other trade exhibits include examples of better wiring technique, and improvements to transmission and distribution equipment, such as lightning arresters, panelboards and circuit breakers, and to industrial apparatus from motors and generators to electric tools. There are working models demonstrating actual operation of various electrical equipment, as well as skeletonized cut-aways which took visitors right inside a product to show what made the wheels go round. There are exhibits made with mica, porcelain, rubber, varnished cambric, vulcanized fiber, and other materials.

More than 7500 persons, according to show officials, visited the exhibition yesterday to view the 140 exhibits displaying products of more than 400 manufacturers. What the officials failed to count, however, was just how many of those 7500 pushed buttons.

G. A. C.

### Genghis Khan's Empire

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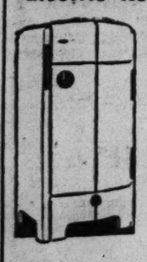
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# The Young Folks' Page

*A Thursday Page*

## Llewellyn's Tower

By M. Josephine Smith

Chapter Ten

"I wish one could just press an electric button and be all ready for bed without the trouble of undressing," Gwen gave a big yawn as she began to unbutton her blouse. At the same moment a loud thump on the floor of the adjoining bedroom gave notice that Mildred's first shoe had been unlaced and discarded.

Suddenly the violent clanging of the old-fashioned doorbell reverberated through the house rather like an alarm.

"Oh, I wonder who that can be so late!" Gwen hurried to the top of the staircase to listen. A caller of any kind at nine-thirty in the evening was so unusual at Pen y Bryn as to give rise to all kinds of conjectures.

"It's auntie—she's coming upstairs—Is it a telegram, Aunt Emily? Are mother and father coming home?"

"No, Gwen." Miss Richards stopped at the top of the steep staircase to regain her breath. Then she went on, "Sam Hughes has come over from the Penrhyddon Arms to bring a telephone message from the Castle. It seems that Bodwyn is very anxious to speak to you."

"Oh! I expect it is about the strike!" cried Gwen, her eyes sparkling with excitement.

"It's very late for him to be calling you, my dear, unless it is something quite important," said Miss Richards.

"Oh, it is important, Auntie—terribly important! But I'll tell you all about it when I come back," and a minute later Gwen was flying downstairs and out of the front door.

She was quite out of breath as she opened the door of the little telephone booth just outside the inn parlor, and she had to wait a few seconds before she could call the Castle number. When she got through, Bodwyn answered almost immediately.

**Beginning of a Search**

At the sound of his voice Gwen knew in a flash that he was not going to tell her the news she wanted.

"Oh, Gwen! Something has happened. My father went out riding this afternoon, and he didn't come home. And just now Sirdar, the horse father was riding, has trotted into the stables all by himself. And we don't know wherever he can be. I thought perhaps you could get Conquest to ask some of the people in Penrhyddon if they saw my father riding through the village or anywhere this afternoon.

"You see, one of the gardeners saw him leaving the park by the gateway that leads into the Old Roman Road—the way I came home yesterday. But since then no one seems to have seen him at all. Tyke was with him, too, but he hasn't come home."

"Tyke? Who's he?" asked Gwen quickly.

"Oh, I forgot, you haven't seen him. He's a fox terrier. Father hasn't had him very long, but he's an awfully cunning little chap. And Gwen, I'm going out now with some of the men. We're going to take lanterns and flashlights and search along the Old Roman Road as far as the Junction, and the fields round there, because that's where father was seen last. I'm awfully sorry to disturb you so late, Gwen."

"Why, Bodwyn, I'm just as glad as can be that you called me, and of course I'll send Conquest to find out everything he can. And I'm going to get the car from the inn and Millie and I will drive over and help you in the search. Oh, yes, we will."

It took only a few seconds to find the landlord of the inn and tell him that she wanted his motorcar right away; then she hurried back to Pen y Bryn, routed out Conquest, who lived in a little cottage just behind, and told him her story. Then Gwen ran into the house to tell her aunt and Mildred that Sam Hughes would arrive with the motorcar directly.

"But, Gwen, my dear, there are plenty of men at the Castle to go out and search for Sir John. And it is so late! I am sure you and Mildred are not needed. If he hasn't been found by tomorrow you can help, but tonight—"

"Oh, but Auntie, I promised Bodwyn!" interrupted Gwen in great distress. "We're going to help him, because he needs us. Oh, you must let us go, please." She spoke in her most pleading tones.

Miss Richards hesitated, then capitulated to the extent of saying that they might go to help in the search for just a short time, but she insisted on going with them.

There was very little traffic on the road at that hour and Sam brought the car and its anxious occupants to the Junction in record time.

"Auntie, wouldn't it be a good idea to stop a minute at Mary's home to tell them what has happened? They may have heard something—or, if not, Mr. Griffith might have some good suggestion to make about where we should look."

Sam had brought them to the gate of the cottage almost before she had finished her sentence. Mr. Griffith himself opened the door in response to Gwen's impatient knock. Mary and the rest of the family were all in bed. Gwen explained why she had come, and she saw at once that Mr. Griffith had no news.

**The Old Roman Road**

"We hadn't heard anything about it here," he said, shaking his head. "The lane and the Roman Road are very little used. I'll come along after you myself, Miss Gwen, and see if there's anything I can do to help."

"Oh, that would be fine, Mr. Griffith! You can come right with us. There's room in the car."

So they went back together to the waiting car and Mr. Griffith climbed into the seat beside Sam; then they were off again, and in another minute they turned into a narrow lane which led from the junction to the Roman Road.

The lights of the car were turned full on and they flooded the way before them with a ghostly brilliance. Mr. Griffith leant forward gazing intently ahead, while the three passengers behind kept an equally keen and breathless watch through the open windows at each side. Gwen thrust her head out on her side of the car, striving to peer through the farthest reach of the lamp's rays. They came to the end of the lane and turned into the Old Roman Road; as they did so the lights of another car appeared in the distance driving slowly toward them; a few seconds later the two cars met.

Gwen was in the road almost before they stopped, and simultaneously Bodwyn's slight figure came darting across the road to meet her.

"Have you heard anything?" she asked.

"No—nothing." Mr. Hughes, Sir John's agent, came up then, and Miss Richards and Mildred joined them.

"We've brought lanterns with us," Mr. Hughes said, "because Sir John may have gone across the fields for some reason. His horse may just have been tied up and have broken loose when it got tired of waiting. So we thought we would scatter over the fields and search them as well as we can in the dark. We can shout, too, if he's anywhere near he might hear us."

"There's an old way into the quarry across those fields," put in Mr. Griffith. "Not many people remember it, for it leads into the old part that is worked out already; but maybe Sir John does know about it, and he may have wanted to see how things are in there. The watchmen would not go over to that old part, either, and a man could be lost for a long time, indeed and he could! I think it would be good if I took a lantern and went over there."

"That's an idea," said Mr. Hughes. "I'll come with you, and the rest can make a thorough search between here and the slope of Ffrithle. Evans, let us have those lanterns, will you, and we'll get to work."

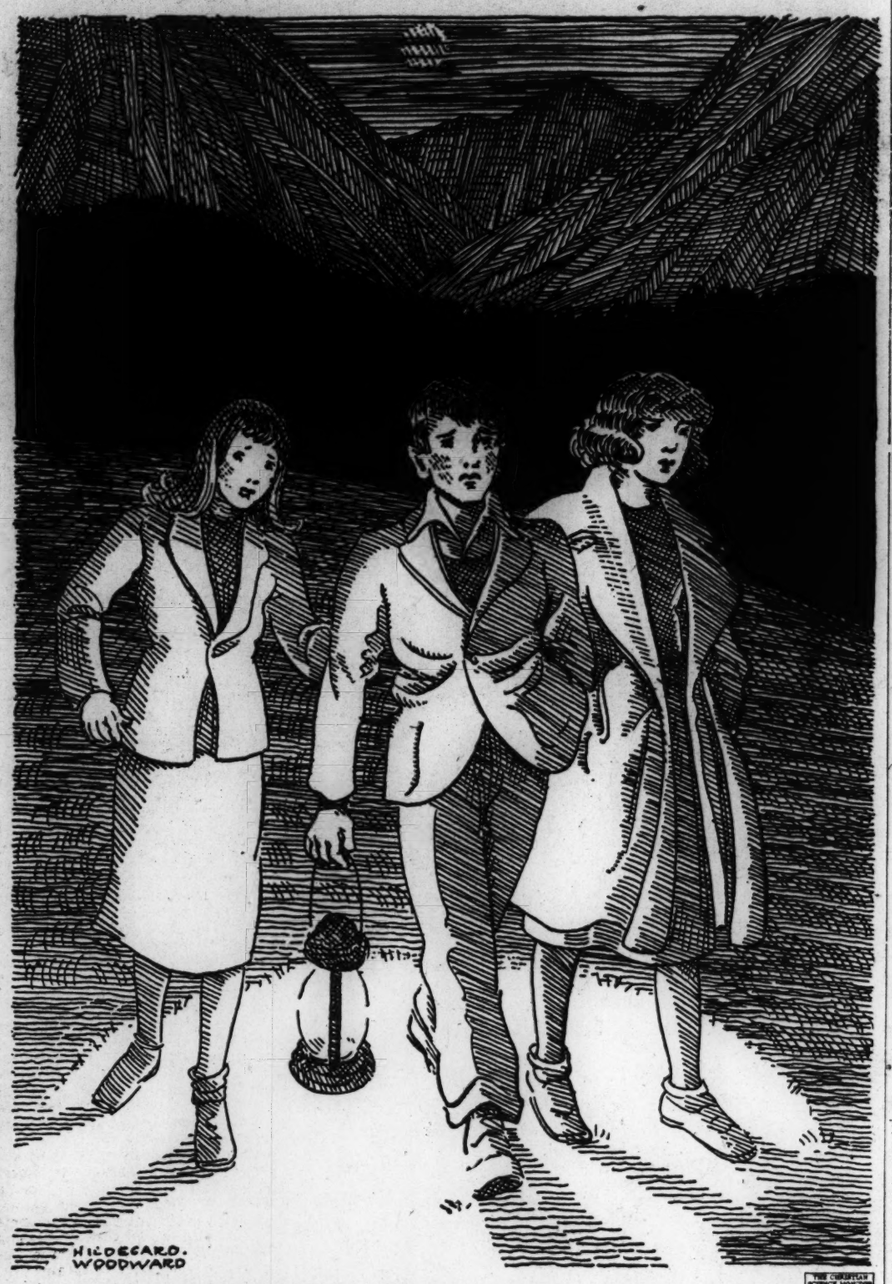
But a very thorough search of the quarry and of the fields revealed no trace of Sir John.

At midnight, reluctantly Gwen agreed to go back home with Mildred and Miss Richards to await the morning, Bodwyn promising to telephone her when they were ready to start next day. The three children planned to scour the park that encircled the Castle. Mr. Griffith returned to the Junction to rouse some of the men there, and Mr. Hughes started back to the estate to round up the men there and organize searching parties to cover the quarries and the mountains round the Pass as well.

(To be continued next Thursday)

### The Story So Far

Gwen and Mildred Richards, staying with their aunt at Pen y Bryn, their old family dwelling place in Wales, became interested in Mary Griffith, daughter of a slate miner in Penrhyddon. Through Gwen's interest, Greta Roberts, a noted singer, had heard Mary sing and promised to help her to have her unusual voice trained. News that the miners had gone on strike and that Sir John Penrhyddon, their employer, had refused to discuss their demands distressed Gwen because she knew that her father's idleness would affect Mary's plans. She and Mildred had become very friendly with Bodwyn Penrhyddon, Sir John's son. In her concern over Mary's difficulties, Gwen urged Bodwyn to try to win his father's sympathy for the miners' families and to get him to meet their leaders and discuss their demands.



Gwen, Mildred and Bodwyn Tramped Across the Fields Searching as Well as They Could by the Light of a Lantern

## More About the Musical Alphabet

By Nicolas Slonimsky

A thousand years ago, the musical alphabet was already sufficiently developed to show the difference in pitch—higher and lower notes. But there was no way of telling how long each note was supposed to last.

Very slowly, very gradually, no one knows exactly when and how, the little accents and signs came to mean longer and shorter notes, the acute accent a longer note, and the grave accent a shorter note. The longer note was equal to either three or two shorter ones, just as in our notation there can be three eighth-notes to a quarter-note in triplets, or only two in ordinary eighth-notes.

The longest note looked like a flag with a long banner, and was called Maxima, or Larga, in Latin, for Latin was the language of hymns, and the hymns were the first texts for musical compositions. One Larga equaled three or two Longas; one Longa equaled three or two notes called Brevis, which means brief, or short; one Brevis equaled three or two notes called Semibrevis; and one Semibrevis equaled three or two notes called Minima. This was expected to be the smallest and the fastest note, because Minima means the smallest.

But soon the Minima was not fast enough. So the Minima was split into Semiminimas; semiminimas into still smaller notes, called Fusas, and the Fusas into Semifusas! Pretty soon the notes were so speeded up that the Larga equaled 2187 Minimas, which would have lasted over half an hour at a moderate tempo!

**The Growing Alphabet**

The musicians had to drop all the long notes, and start with the Semibrevis (which means Half-Short) as the longest note. This Semibrevis is the ancestor of our whole note, and it is still called Semibreve in England. Our half-note is called a Minim in England, although it is not at all the smallest note. The really smallest note was used by Beethoven, and it is the one-hundred-twenty-eighth. It has five strokes, and looks forbidding on paper. But these one-hundred-and-twenty-eighth notes are not as fast as they are black, for Beethoven used them in an Adagio, which gives the same effect as the fastest runner in a slow-motion picture.

When the musical alphabet was fully grown, and the notes could show both the duration and the pitch, sharps had not yet been invented. There was one solitary flat, the B-flat, which was used for the melodies which started on F, because the B natural was so harsh in F melodies. The B-flat was named the Soft B, the B Natural the Hard B.

Sharps came into use shortly before Columbus discovered America. But musicians were very wary in the use of sharps, and even called music in sharps False Music. It was only two hundred years ago that Bach decided to educate musicians in the use of all sharps and flats, in all major and minor scales, and so wrote his Preludes and Fugues.

There are 24 Preludes and Fugues in each of the two books of Bach, called "The Well-tempered Clavichord," or, as we would translate it, "The Evenly Tuned Piano." The first Prelude and Fugue are in C major, the second in C minor, the third in C-sharp major, the fourth in C-sharp minor. Thus all odd numbers are in major, all even numbers in minor.

You can discover all the keys of Bach's Preludes and Fugues in five minutes and pass a test as a surprise to your friends and, perhaps, even to your teacher, who may not know the trick. Suppose you want to find out the key of the Fugue No. 17. It is an odd number, so it must be a major key. Add one, and divide by two—17 plus one is 18, divided by two is nine. The ninth note counting chromatically from C up will be the key of the Fugue, and the ninth note is A-flat.

**The Game of the Keys**

Minor-key Fugues are all even numbers, and you divide the number by two direct. For instance, what is the key of the twenty-fourth Prelude or Fugue? Divide 24 by two and you have 12. We know that there are twelve notes in an octave, so the twelfth note must be the last, that is, B. So the key of the twenty-fourth Fugue is B minor.

What is the key of the third Fugue? Again add one, because three is an odd number, and we know that the Fugue must be in a major key, and divide by two. Three and one is four, divided by two, the answer is two. So the key is the second chromatic note of the octave, which is C-sharp, and the answer is C-sharp major.

You can also name the number of a Bach Fugue if the key is given, by working our little recipe backward. What is the number of the G-minor Fugue? G is the eighth chromatic note of the octave (count them up on the piano to make sure). Multiply 8 by 2, the answer is 16. Since this is a minor-key Fugue, the number must be even.

But had I asked the number of G-major Fugue you would have had to subtract 1 from 16 to get an odd number for a major key.

With a little practice you can become quite a virtuoso in this game.

The Fugues are numbered similarly with regard to their keys in each of the two books of the "Evenly Tuned Piano" of Bach, and so you can add to your reputation by promising to guess the keys in the first, and also in the second book.

(This is the sixth article in this series on the history of music that is appearing on this page on the second Thursday every month.)

### Peace Bulbs

Even a bulb may play its part in uniting the nations.

At the close of the World Jamboree in Holland last August, Dutch bulb growers presented each Scout with three hyacinth bulbs to take home, with instructions how best to grow them indoors. The bulbs, which were in the colors of the Dutch flag—red, white, and blue—were intended to serve as reminders of the Scouts' stay in Holland, and of the happy times they had spent among the youth of the world.

Since there were 25,000 Scouts at the Jamboree—and since Dutch bulbs are said never to fail!—there should be 75,000 blooms in 32 different countries this spring, giving out their perfume of peace.

## Our Mail Bag

It has been pleasant to get several letters this month from girls and boys telling us that they read not only the Young Folks' Page, but the news and other feature pages of the Monitor regularly and find the paper most interesting and helpful.

"I follow the articles the Monitor publishes on world affairs," wrote Mary Ruth M. (18) of Canton, Ohio, "but through these correspondence friendships with girls in other places one learns even more of closeness and kindness of others across the sea and right here in the United States."

Mary Ruth had her name mentioned in the Mail Bag two years ago and has already acquired many correspondents throughout the world, she said in her letter.

"One friend is starting to teach me Spanish," she continued, "and, in turn, I am trying to help her in her English. E. M. of England keeps me posted on the doings of Parliament and of the King and Queen. Just recently she sent me a copy of their daily paper, crowded with pictures of the Royal family, who had just been on tour in that part of England.

"I attend college and am working to be a Certified Public Accountant. That is my goal now. Besides this, I have my music and many other hobbies."

Jean P. (14), of Swindon, Wiltshire, England, read an article about Australia in an issue of the Monitor early in February and decided that she would like to correspond with girls there. So she wrote to us at once, asking to have her name put into the Mail Bag.

"I should like to have correspondents in Australia, in the United States or India," she says in her letter. "I am interested in all outdoor sports and have many hobbies, including photography and stamp collecting. I also read a great deal and rarely miss the Parents' Column or the Young Folks' Page in the Monitor."

Zola R. (18), of Maynard, Minnesota, lives on a farm and has lots of pets, but finds time to read the Monitor regularly.

"I think the articles on art are very good," she said in her letter. "When my sister went to college, she used many clippings about art and music which helped her a lot. It also helped me a lot in high school." Zola liked especially the serial "Mystery at Cherry Steeple." She is fond of outdoor activities and sports and would like to exchange stamps with correspondents.

"I would also love to send snapshots, as amateur photography is my hobby," she continued. "I both develop and print my own pictures. I think time exposures especially are fun."

We have a few linguists with us this month too.

Johnny G. (13½), of Boston, Massachusetts, is of Norwegian descent and would like to correspond in Norwegian with boys in Norway or anywhere else.

"My favorite sports are as follows: swimming, diving, football, basketball and hockey," he said in his letter. "My hobbies are photography and collecting rare coins. I like to write stories with humor, adventure and nonsense in them. I also like to read mystery books. I go to the Boston Public Latin School for Boys."

Grace G. (16), of Oceanside, New York, can read and write German and would be delighted to correspond with a German "mädchen." She thinks it would be very interesting to exchange letters with girls living in neighboring states as there would be a possibility of their meeting.

"I have many interests," her letter continued. "I sew and cook, collect stamps and do a great deal of reading. I also file interesting articles from daily newspapers which I have found very handy in school work."

Marian B. (15), of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, would like to correspond with girls in Spain, especially Madrid.

"I am studying Spanish in High School," she said in her letter. "It is my second year and I believe I could make myself understood if I wrote to her in Spanish."

Robert J. H. (15), of Flint, Michigan, is studying French and would like to correspond with a boy in France. He is interested in sports, particularly tennis.

Morris R. C. (14), of Mart, Texas, would like to write to boys in all parts of the world, including the United States, from about 12 to 16 years old.

"My favorite sports are swimming and hiking," he said in his letter. "I am collecting stamps and post marks and I can trade a good many different post marks with boys everywhere, but have few stamps to trade, so far, that are not common in the United States."

Ethel D. (16), of Newton, Massachusetts, already has correspondents in Holland, Denmark and England, and would like to exchange letters with girls in any other countries.

"One of my hobbies is music," she said in her letter. "I particularly enjoy listening to the Metropolitan Opera Company's broadcast every Saturday afternoon.

"I am also interested in photography and the customs of foreign countries. My favorite sports are tennis and bowling."

Evelyn S., of Billings, Montana, has some very interesting hobbies. She would like to exchange with other girls flowers, grasses and leaves for a botany collection.

"In my botany course at the State Normal," she said in her letter, "we have to have a botany collection and I would like to have flowers from different parts of the United States and foreign countries.

"I have found that making collections is a fascinating hobby. Last quarter, we had to turn in a rock collection. The pleasure I had collecting and classifying the rocks was indescribable."

EDITOR

### Please List My Name!

May we remind all our friends who read this column that the privilege of having names listed in the Mail Bag is accorded to girls and boys under 20 years of age in families who subscribe to The Christian Science Monitor.

We often receive letters from girls and boys saying that a friend has told them about the Mail Bag or that they have seen a notice about it in a local publication, and asking us to help them get correspondents by publishing their names in this column. We are very happy indeed to know that these friends of the Mail Bag want to pass news of it along. To avoid misunderstanding, however, we want to ask them to be sure to make it clear that the privilege of having names published is extended to subscribers.

The following would like to make friends through correspondence with young people in any part of the world.

It is our custom for girls to write to girls and boys to boys.

We cannot publish the same name in our list often than once in two years.

**Girls**

Lois MacF. (13), Toronto, Ontario, Canada, would like to correspond with girls in any country She is interested in music, sports and geography.

Dorothy W. (14), of Houston, Texas, would especially like to correspond with girls in China, Russia, Japan and Italy. She is interested in stamp collecting, reading and making scrapbooks.

Grace W. (14), of Utica, New York, would like to correspond with girls in England. Her favorite hobby is reading and she enjoys both summer and winter sports.

Ruth A. (13) of Lansdale, Pennsylvania, would like to exchange letters with girls anywhere. She likes all sports and is interested in music and reading.

Alice G., of Vancouver, Washington, would like to correspond with girls in Alaska, England, Canada, and California. She is interested in outdoor activities, music and sewing.

Patricia F. (13), of Los Angeles, California, would like to have foreign correspondents. She is interested in art, sports and the customs of people in other countries.

**Boys**

Michael M. (11), of St. Neots, Hunts, England, would very much like to exchange letters with boys in Australia, Africa or Ceylon. His favorite hobbies are stamp collecting, trains and woodwork. He likes all kinds of games, especially hockey.

Bobby W. (13), of West Columbia, Texas, would like to correspond with boys in Great Britain or any British colonies, Switzerland or Alaska.

David W., of Toronto, Canada, would like to exchange letters with boys in any part of the world. He is especially interested in journalism and stamp collecting.

**To Start a Correspondence**

Each girl or boy who sends a letter to this department must promise to answer promptly all letters received through Our Mail Bag.

When you write to someone whose name has been published in this column, enclose the letter in a stamped envelope, write on the envelope the partial address of the child as it was published, then put that envelope in another, addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. Enclose also a note to the Editor, giving your full name and address.

Do not write us asking for names and addresses; we do not give them out.

If your letter is to go to a foreign country, you should probably put a five-cent stamp on the envelope. Ask at your local post office if you are not sure how much postage is will take.

## Maple Buds Wrap Warmly

Norway maple is the "frozen turnip" of the maple family. Winter time finds the leafbuds of this tree wrapped up like some settler of the northland, asleep under several thicknesses of quilts and comforters.

There is first of all, a tough outer coating of scales, then a pair of scales covered with soft brown hair looking very much like sealskin under a glass. Next comes still another pair of fur-lined scales, and finally the tiny leaves themselves, or perhaps a miniature flower, the most protected of nature's blooms.

Like the other maples, ash, horse chestnut and dogwood, Norway maple has its buds arranged opposite to one another on the twigs. Alternate buds are the most common. Thus when a tree is found (not a shrub) with opposite buds, it belongs to one of these four groups. Since each genera is vividly distinct from the others in habitat, bark and shape of buds, one can quickly name the right one.

Photograph by Rutherford Platt

Buds of the Norway Maple

## *Vendeuse de Pains d'Épices*

(Seller of Gingerbread)

"Come buy my pains d'épices, come buy my golden-crusted gingerbread!"
The little Granny of old Alsace wears a tight black bonnet on her head.
In her flowered bodice and wide blue skirt which she wove herself, she is neat as pins.
When the gingerbread men are baked and brown she takes them out and scours the tins.

"Come buy my pains d'épices!" She points to the hearts with roses iced in pink.
Her bonnet has long purple strings. She likes to fold her arms and think.
Her wooden clogs are carved by hand, with calico tops of white and red.
Her linen apron shows that she is both maker and seller of gingerbread.

Her son Jean carved the goblin folk on her chair and table. He is tall,
With children of his own. But once her son Jean was very small.
She made him barley sugar sticks like those in the bottles, and now Maurice
And little Giselle save their centimes up for sugar sticks and pains d'épices.

PEARL STRACHAN

### *Winter Goes to a Ball*

Winter has lit the candles of the North.
Over her pale shoulders
Slips a cloak of white.
Down crystal steps she walks
In the radiance of the night.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

## Paging the Young Author

By Velma Lewis Ingraham

VI

People who turn out many stories and books each year have learned to write fluently and easily only through doing a great amount of writing.

It is a very good plan to write something each day, with no other thought than to train yourself in this fluency. Write about anything that comes to your thought. As soon as you begin, write steadily on until you can think of nothing more to write, or until you must stop to do something else. Do not stop in your writing to correct or change anything. Of course, this will not be a finished piece of work; that is not your object at this time. You are now merely trying to acquire an easy flow of words.

Make a promise with yourself to do this daily writing for a certain number of days. Make a promise that you will be certain to keep—a small one to begin with—ten days, for example.

When you begin to write, put down the date at the top of the page, and when you have finished writing put the length of time you worked. At the end of your ten days' trial you will be surprised to see how much more writing you can accomplish and how much more easily you can do it in a certain length of time.

But do not stop at the end of your first trial. This is an exercise that anyone, who wishes to learn to write, can continue practicing indefinitely.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# Bees Lost Without Hitting Strength—Red Sox to Play Practice Game Tomorrow

## Manager Casey Stengel Works On Fletcher's Weak Hitting

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

BRADENTON, Fla., March 10—With Manager Casey Stengel turning most of his attention toward the improvement of a few batting averages, notably that of Elbie Fletcher, first baseman, interest in the Boston Bees' spring training camp here on the ancient Fair Grounds has shifted from the mound to the offensive side of the ledger.

It is not Stengel's desire to make over any of these Bee batters. While working personally with Fletcher, it is not Casey's idea to change the Milton youngster's style, but rather to teach him a few new tricks which might increase the efficiency of the old ones.

All last season Fletcher was swinging for those fences and unfortunately he lacks the power to clear the barriers in a majority of the big league parks. Stengel is teaching him to hit the ball further out in front of him; to simply meet the ball and try for more singles and doubles, instead of homers. Casey does not insist Fletcher confine himself to any one style. If later developments prove Elbie cannot hit "straight away," then he could always go back to his original style.

Elbie Fletcher

**Di Maggio a Student**

Di Maggio is another of Stengel's students. Casey knows that Vince, the center fielder, would be an outstanding ball player with 50 points added to his batting average. And those who saw the Californian, Yankee Joe's brother, swing for the fences in Boston last year, realize that his only chance to swell that average is to take a shorter grip on the bat and forget about four-baggers.

However, regardless of his success or lack of success in the hitting department, Stengel says Di Maggio will be his center fielder this season. "He keeps down runs and breaks up rallies with that great arm of his," said Stengel, "and he covers more ground than any other outfielder in the league."

Several years ago, when Stengel was managing in the American Association, he changed the batting style of Woody English, now a veteran infielder, and added more than 150 points to the youngster's average. When he reached the National League, with the Chicago Cubs, Woody became one of the most timely batters on the club.

♪ ♪ ♪

Fletcher has already made a living with his first baseman's glove. Stengel points out that Elbie would be in the high salary class if he could learn to use that bat.

♪ ♪ ♪

Stengel believes Ray Mueller of the Bees came along faster last season than any other young catcher in baseball, with the possible exception of New York's Harry Danning.

♪ ♪ ♪

William Ford, lanky rookie pitcher, worked out at Joe Stripp's Orlando, Fla., baseball school before reporting to Bradenton.

♪ ♪ ♪

In Mueller, Lopez, Riddle and possibly Andrews, the Bees own the best defensive catching staff in the National League. Stengel hopes to increase Lopez's batting average.

E. R.

## Important Tilts Between Harvard And Yale Coming

Final contests with Yale in basketball, hockey, and swimming will feature the last heavy week-end competition of this winter sports season for Harvard teams.

The varsity basketball teams will play in the Harvard Indoor Athletic Building at 8:45 p. m., Saturday, in the final game for both teams, while the varsity swimming teams will meet in the Yale Pool. The Yale basketball game will be the second of a home-and-home series, Yale having won the first game at New Haven 35-33, Feb. 12.

The swimming meet at New Haven finds Harvard's powerful team a slight favorite to win from Yale for the second straight year and continue its unbeaten stretch through 24 dual meets in two full years of competition. Yale's chances in the meet will depend upon the competition of its powerful swimmer, Johnny Macionis, while Harvard's aces will be Capt. Charles Hutter and Bill Kendall.

Harvard and Yale varsity hockey teams will play off their series tie tonight at New Haven. Harvard won the first game at New Haven 5-4 and Yale the second game at the Boston Garden 3-2.

Eight other Harvard sport teams will be in competition over the week end. The junior varsity basketball team will meet Yale, preliminary to the varsity game in the Harvard Indoor Athletic Building at 7:30 p. m. The freshman basketball team will play Yale at New Haven. The varsity fencing team will meet Columbia in the fencing room of the Harvard Indoor Athletic Building at 2:30 p. m., while the freshmen fencing team will meet Worcester Academy at Worcester.

The varsity polo team, undefeated in college competition this winter and recent victor over Yale in two games, will meet Cornell at Chicago. The freshman polo team will meet Yale at the Commonwealth Armory at 8 p. m. The freshman swimming team will meet Yale at New Haven preliminary to the varsity match, while members of the varsity wrestling team will compete in the Eastern Intercollegiate championships at Cornell.

## Princeton Upsets Yale Swim Record

PRINCETON, N. J., March 10 (AP)—Princeton swimmers were campus heroes today, basking in the limelight of the Tiger's first swimming victory over Yale in 14 years.

Nosing out Yale by one point, 38-37, the Tiger team took six out of nine first places in last night's dual meet, and the Princeton 300-yard medley relayers set a new Eastern Intercollegiate League record of 2:56.7.

The former record of 2:59.9, set by a Harvard trio, was broken by Al Van de Weghe, Dick Hough and Herb Moeller.

### National Hockey League

**American Division**

| | Won | Tied | Lost | Goals For | Goals Agst. | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 28 | 6 | 11 | 128 | 81 | 61 |
| Rangers | 26 | 5 | 13 | 139 | 86 | 57 |
| Chicago | 13 | 9 | 22 | 90 | 125 | 35 |
| Detroit | 10 | 11 | 22 | 84 | 116 | 31 |

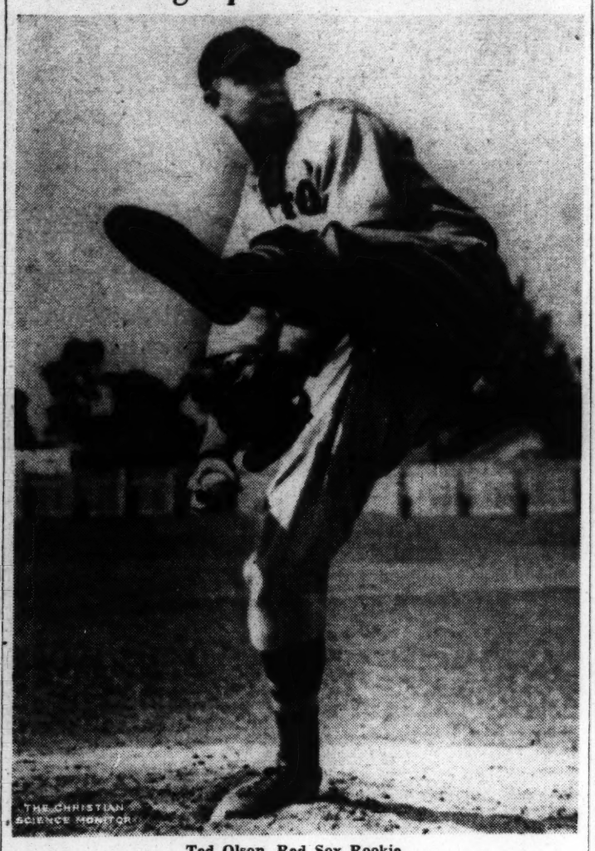
**Canadian Division**

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Toronto | 22 | 8 | 14 | 131 | 113 | 52 |
| Canadiens | 16 | 11 | 16 | 109 | 115 | 43 |
| Americans | 16 | 10 | 16 | 91 | 92 | 42 |
| Montreal | 11 | 5 | 28 | 90 | 134 | 27 |

**Games Tonight**

Detroit at Montreal.
Boston at Americans.
Canadiens at Chicago.

## Winding Up to Pitch First Ball



Ted Olson, Red Sox Rookie

Former Dartmouth Pitcher Will Be in the Box for the Yannigans Against the Regulars in the Opening Practice Game for the Red Sox at Sarasota, Tomorrow

## Southern Pick-Ups

### *California May Lose Out*

By Edwin Rumill

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

BRADENTON, Fla., March 10—Florida's spring training family may increase in 1939 as a result of conditions in certain sections of California. Baseball players who live out that way pass along the interesting information that the temperature here on the peninsula is an average of some 10 or 15 degrees warmer at this time of year than on the Pacific Coast.

♪ ♪ ♪

Unable to get transportation out of the storm sections, several major leaguers were late reporting to their teams here in Florida.

♪ ♪ ♪

Boston scribes are hailing Casey Stengel as the greatest "copy" in Hub managerial history. Every afternoon after practice Casey sits through a press conference with the writers and answers questions for almost two hours.

♪ ♪ ♪

The "open" policy of Stengel and President Bob Quinn is a tremendous aid to the boys who pound typewriters. There are no secrets in the camp of the Bees, although many times it would be unwise to pen the actual facts.

♪ ♪ ♪

Bob Coleman, the Bees' new manager at Evansville, is here in Bradenton helping Stengel grade his rookies.

♪ ♪ ♪

Al Schacht, the clown prince of baseball, circulates a pamphlet advertising his unmatched ability in the laughing department. The former Washington and Red Sox coach takes credit for increasing attendance in 50 cities and towns during 1938 with his comedy act.

♪ ♪ ♪

Club owners who have taken advantage of Schacht's drawing power have not been disappointed. Al's popularity, shouted through the press and radio, has found its way to the small tank towns and bush leagues. He will continue his tour in 1938.

♪ ♪ ♪

Some of the so-called experts about St. Petersburg are insisting that Bill Knickerbocker, and not Joe Gordon, will play second base for the Yankees this season. Gordon is the much-publicized rookie from Newark who was groomed to fill the vacancy left by Tony Lazzeri's transfer to the Chicago Cubs.

♪ ♪ ♪

However, if the International League youngster makes the grade, the Yankees will be carrying first-class infield insurance in Knickerbocker, who is starting his sixth year in the American League.

♪ ♪ ♪

Now that the Brookline, Mass., rookie, Joe Walsh, has been laid on the shelf with an injury, Manager Casey Stengel of the Bees hints that the freshman infielder would not have made the grade this year anyhow. Casey praises Walsh's remarkable defensive tactics, but admits that Joe is still pretty green at the plate.

♪ ♪ ♪

This misfortune, however, has only delayed the Brookline boy's career in fast company. He is certainly headed for big money, and the injury is simply a stumbling block on the path to success.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Giants will open the season with Lou Chiozza at second base if Burgess Whitehead is not ready. However, in the event that Whitehead is able to report to the Terrymen on or before March 17, the New York manager will depend on his regular of last season to inaugurate the '38 campaign at the middle bag.

♪ ♪ ♪

Al Simmons tops the active players in the American League with 2,631 hits. Lou Gehrig is second with 2,547. As a Yankee, Gehrig has batted in 1,875 runs, a standard for the current participants to shoot at.

♪ ♪ ♪

The reputation of the 1937 Boston Bee pitching staff has not stopped Casey Stengel. Casey has held several classes in the art of keeping runners close to first base. Danny MacFayden is his No. 1 hurler in this practice.

♪ ♪ ♪

Cy Young, the old master of the mound, returned to Hot Springs, Ark., recently and was given a royal welcome. It was Cy who helped put the Spa on the baseball map when he trained there with the Cleveland Indians. He is serving as an instructor at Ray Doan's baseball school, which enjoys an attendance of more than 350 young players.

♪ ♪ ♪

Heinie Manush, the Dodger outfielder, who was still a holdout when this was written, was a regular visitor to the early Sarasota workouts of the Red Sox. Manush played under Joe Cronin before joining the Brooklyn club.

♪ ♪ ♪

Plenty of the writers are picking the Tigers to beat out the Yankees this year, but base their selection on the successful comeback of Schoolboy Rowe.

## Regular-Yannigan Game at Sox Camp

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

Sarasota, Fla., March 10

The Red Sox will play their first Regular-Yannigan game of the spring training season here tomorrow, Manager Joe Cronin announced this afternoon. It is a tune-up for Sunday's opening Grapefruit League engagement with the Cincinnati Reds here. Tomorrow's lineup:

| Regulars | | Yannigans |
|---|---|---|
| Doerr, 2b | ss, | Daughters |
| Nonnenkamp, cf | lf, | Deal |
| Vosmik, lf | rf, | Williams |
| Foxx, 1b | cf, | Gaffke |
| Cronin, ss | 3b, | Tabor |
| Higgins, 3b | 2b, | Desautels |
| Chapman, rf | 1b, | Berg |
| Peacock, c | c, | Walters |
| Sayles, p | p, | Olson |
| Rogers, p | p, | Bruninghaus |

E. R.

## Ivy Basketball Will Finish Up This Week End

**Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League**

| | W | L | Points For | Agst | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dartmouth | 8 | 4 | 521 | 471 | .667 |
| Pennsylvania | 6 | 5 | 420 | 416 | .545 |
| Cornell | 6 | 5 | 459 | 464 | .545 |
| Harvard | 6 | 5 | 396 | 410 | .545 |
| Columbia | 5 | 6 | 443 | 426 | .445 |
| Princeton | 5 | 6 | 412 | 394 | .445 |
| Yale | 3 | 8 | 379 | 449 | .273 |

**Results March 9**

Harvard 46, Dartmouth 39.
Princeton 49, Columbia 41.

**Final Games Saturday**

Cornell at Columbia.
Princeton at Pennsylvania.
Yale at Harvard.

**By Web Morse**

*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Seemingly, everything but the championship will be at stake this Saturday in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League. The Dartmouth Indians are the 1938 champions and have completed their league schedule. The individual scoring championship and a wild scramble for positions in the standing continues, with varied possibilites dependent upon the final results Saturday.

The Big Green settled the league championship before the other teams realized there was a race under way. Winning eight out of their first nine games, although some of them by mere one-point margins such as the opener over Harvard, 43-42, left the other fives so far in the ruck that the chase was a hopeless affair.

Dartmouth fortunes were unusually good in that scholastic difficulties took away the "powerhouse" of the team, Moose Dudis, but too late in the campaign to hurt, and from that point on the Big Green faded alarmingly, losing their last three games of the season, including the 46-39 beating from Harvard last night. Without that flying start of Dartmouth, there might have been some real fun in the league.

Princeton and Harvard really have provided the fireworks of the 1938 season. The Crimson basketball doings have come up from obscurity to a rating of decided respect. Two defeats by close scores, one from Dartmouth and the other, 35-33, from Yale, kept the Crimson back in the race and with a chance to overhaul Dartmouth in the late stages, an injury to Charley Lutz flattened the last hope.

With Johnny Vruwink out of action most of the season the Tigers got away to a frightful start, losing six out of their first seven games, but since that time they have come to life with a vengeance, beating Dartmouth, Penn, Harvard and Columbia in succession. Captain Vruwink played an important role in the late season rush.

All in all, the season proved a rather topsy-turvy affair, but Dartmouth has the title, and that is that. Saturday night Yale will invade Harvard, Princeton will visit Penn, and Cornell will be at Columbia. Second and third places are involved. Princeton, after being in last place, may wind up a tie for second, an appreciable gain in any sort of competition.

## Ivy League Nines To Open April 9th

NEW YORK, March 10 (AP)—The customary schedule of 42 championship games for the seven teams in the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League was announced yesterday by Asa S. Bushnell, executive officer of the central office for eastern intercollegiate athletics. The chart provides for the usual round-robin of home-and-home games among Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Pennsylvania, Columbia, Cornell and Dartmouth.

The season will be opened on April 9 when Harvard visits Baker field in New York to play Columbia and Cornell opposes Pennsylvania at Philadelphia. The curtain will be rung down as usual by the Yale-Harvard series. The Crimson will invade New Haven on June 21 and the Elis will repay the visit a day later.

Regardless of the outcome of these two games, the Crimson and the Blue will meet in a third game at New London on June 25 for the entertainment of the boat-race throngs. While this contest may decide the dual series, it will count as a league contest only if Yale and Harvard finish the regular schedule in a tie for the championship or for some lesser position in the standing. The schedule:

April 9—Harvard at Columbia; Cornell at Pennsylvania; 13—Columbia at Yale; 16—Dartmouth at Princeton (two games); Harvard at Pennsylvania; Yale at Cornell; 19—Harvard at Cornell; 22—Pennsylvania at Columbia; 23—Harvard at Princeton; Pennsylvania at Yale; 30—Princeton at Harvard; Yale at Dartmouth; Columbia at Cornell.

May 3—Yale at Columbia; 6—Pennsylvania at Harvard; Cornell at Columbia; 7—Pennsylvania at Dartmouth; Cornell at Yale; Princeton at Columbia; 11—Columbia at Princeton; 13—Cornell at Harvard; 14—Columbia at Harvard; Cornell at Dartmouth; Pennsylvania at Princeton; 20—Dartmouth at Pennsylvania; 21—Dartmouth at Harvard; Yale at Pennsylvania; Princeton at Cornell (two games); 28—Dartmouth at Yale; Pennsylvania at Cornell; 28—Dartmouth at Cornell; Columbia at Pennsylvania.

June 1—Columbia at Dartmouth (two games); 4—Princeton at Pennsylvania; 11—Princeton at Yale; 18—Yale at Princeton; Harvard at Dartmouth; 21—Harvard at Yale; 22—Yale at Harvard.

### Smith College Awards

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., March 10 (AP)—Six girls yesterday received highest Smith College athletic awards from the College Athletic Association. The awards, made annually, went to Marion Wood of Brookline, Nancy K. Zinsser of Great Neck, N. Y., and Kathleen H. Coursen of Madison, N. J., seniors; and Mary E. Griffin of Rochester, Minn.; Jane Van Hoesen of Rochester, N. Y., and Margaret Helmholz of Rochester, Minn., juniors.

### Trials at Longmeadow

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 10 (AP)—New England sectional qualifying trials for the National open golf tournament will be held Tuesday, May 31, at the Longmeadow Country Club here, it was announced last night. This is the first time the Longmeadow layout has been thrown open for a general competition. The one-day event is at 36 holes medal play.

### Exhibition Baseball

Giants 11, Phillies 8.

## Skating Club Ice Carnival Under Way For April Opening

The annual Ice Carnival of The Skating Club of Boston, this year entitled "You're Invited" and to be held at Boston Garden, Friday and Saturday, April 1 and 2, as in past years will be conducted for a worthy charitable cause.

This year's carnival will be presented in eight big scenes with those three new national figure skating champions, Joan Tozzer, Gretchen Merrill and Bernard Fox, taking prominent leading parts.

Also, now working diligently under the expert direction of "Jack" Garren, nationally famous ice carnival producer from Lake Placid, are James and Grace Madden, Dick Hapgood, Mrs. Theresa Blanchard, Mr. and Mrs. Penn Gaskell Hall, Julie Hyde, Leslie Glazier, Susan Rosenthal, Marjorie McKean, Roberta Jenks, Jenny McKean, Mrs. C. M. Rotch, and Harborne Stuart, Stephen Tanner, Polly Blodgett, Fred Goodridge, and those other popular local amateur stars who will take prominent parts in this year's production.

### Dodgers Release Lindsey

NEW YORK, March 10 (AP)—The Brooklyn Dodgers gave Jim Lindsey, veteran pitcher, his unconditional release yesterday. The Dodgers signed the 38-year-old right-hander last summer when he was a free agent.

## By-Plays

*By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor*

**The Fishermen's Race**

So they are going to have another Fishermen's race for the Halifax Trophy and those two great rival captains who have been contending for the trophy during the past 15 years are again to meet on the briny deep in the two schooners which last competed for the famous international trophy. Ever since 1931 when the Bluenose last defended the cup by defeating the Gertrude L. Thebaud, efforts have been made to get Capt. Angus Walters of the former to match seamanship again with Capt. Ben Pine of the latter; but nothing resulted until this week when the Gloucester skipper issued a challenge and the Canadian skipper accepted it so quickly that it came as a big surprise to the general public. The battle is to be held off Marblehead next August and will consist of a series of three-out-of-five races for the Halifax Cup and prize money. Now all that is needed to make it a sailing competition worth going miles to see is for conditions to be such as prevail when fishermen are forced to show their greatest skill in handling their boats.

Staff Photo

Capt. Angus Walters

**Skippers Great Rivals**

The skippers who are to meet in the coming races are two of the greatest rivals that have ever engaged in fishing along the Nova Scotia Banks. Captain Walters has had ideas of his own regarding the handling of his boat in past races and they have not always coincided with those of Captain Pine. Some of the races have been sailed under rather questionable tactics and this has not tended to lessen the rivalry between the two skippers. In the series of races held in 1923 when Captain Pine entered his Columbia, Captain Walters defended with the Bluenose and, after he had won one race in which he cut a buoy, he sailed away to Lunenburg and the second race was never held. Since that time the Columbia, which was a very fast boat, has been lost off Sable Island. Bluenose is unquestionably one of the finest and fastest fishing schooners ever built. Thebaud is also a splendid boat, being designed by Frank Paine and built at Essex, Mass. The two have met twice before and there is a victory to the credit of each so that this coming battle will not only decide the fate of the International Fishermen's Trophy and the championship of the North Atlantic fishing fleet; but it will be the rubber race between the two contesting boats.

**May Be Last Race**

That this may be the last time fishing schooners meet under sail is quite possible. The fishing industry has, to a very large extent, abandoned sail-power for the faster and more dependable motor-power. In fact, these two schooners, which originally depended upon their sails for locomotion, are fitted up as auxiliaries and use more gasoline than wind in making their trips to and from the fishing banks, and in order for them to get into shape for the coming races considerable money and time will have to be spent in rerigging them. While the sail may never be entirely abandoned by the fishermen, it certainly looks as if it would be reduced to such a minimum that finding a boat to defend the trophy in years to come is going to be such a problem that the cup will find a permanent resting place somewhere or else be re-donated for a series of races by motor-driven boats using sails as auxiliary power.

**Let the Fishermen Run It**

If I remember correctly there has been quite a tendency on the part of amateur yachtsmen to get into these races. This event is supposed to be between professional fishermen and fishing boats. The amateur yachtsmen have plenty of races in which they can take part and I would, at this time, like to enter an appeal to them to let Captain Walters and Captain Pine sail the coming races with none but fishermen helping them. Make it a real fishermen's race in every sense of the word. That there will be plenty of thrills, good sailing and real rivalry if the event is confined to the fishermen is certain and the winners can then celebrate a real fishermen's victory.

## Sporting Around the Hub

Boston hockey fans have been afforded a good show by the Boston Olympics during the various tours of the Bruins. This week end the Olympics again fill in nicely while the Bruins are in New York, by meeting Concordia, Montreal Senior League team, in a two-game series, Saturday night and Sunday afternoon at the Garden.

Manager Walter A. Brown is taking no chances on the visitors sending down an inefficient team because of man-power. He has wired Sylvio Mantha, former Canadien defenseman who was with the Bruins a spell last year, that no guarantee will be paid unless Concordia brings at least 12 hockey players.

The visitors were beaten out in the recent senior league play-offs up there and are reported to be strong at all points. Their goalie, Edmond Archambault, is said to be the best in the senior group, and a well-known star, Art Alexandre, former member of the Providence Reds, will be with them. Boston fans saw Alexandre with Granby here last week.

♪ ♪ ♪

A three-mile novice road race under the auspices of the Norfolk Young Men's Association will take place in conjunction with Boston Patriots' Day celebration at Norfolk House Center, Roxbury. Entries close with Bernard Higgins, 14 John Eliot Square, Roxbury, April 14. There will be prizes for the first five individuals and a team prize.

♪ ♪ ♪

That should be a pretty good 600 at Orono, Maine, Saturday, when Johnny Mascianica of Northeastern and Sid Hurwitz of Maine come together. Mascianica ran 1.14 in one of the heats in New York last week and Hurwitz established a Maine track record of 1.14.6 last Saturday.

♪ ♪ ♪

Fred Ellis, former Tufts football great, began his coaching duties yesterday when he assisted Lew Manly, head coach, with some 30 Jumbo gridiron candidates at the opening of spring practice. The turnout surprised Manly and practice was held in the Cousens gymnasium cage.

Harvard's last chance to save the hockey season from being a complete flop will take place at New Haven tonight. If the Crimson is beaten in this, the third and final game of the series, the season will go down as one of the worst in years for Harvard hockey. Harvard won the first game in New Haven and Yale won here last Saturday night.

♪ ♪ ♪

Longmeadow Country Club, Springfield, will be the scene of the New England sectional qualifying trials for the national open golf tournament. The trials will be held May 31 and will consist of a one-day 36-hole medal play test.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Bruins left for New York on the 10 o'clock train this morning. They meet Americans tonight and Rangers Sunday night. Victory in both games will clinch first place and the locals are out to gain such satisfaction. Tomorrow night the club will visit West Point and stage an intra-squad contest for the Cadets. They will not return to Boston until Monday. Roy Goldsworthy, veteran wing, probably will not see action before Sunday and Mel Hill, rookie, is with the team for emergency.

♪ ♪ ♪

Charley Conacher, big right winger of the Maple Leafs, who retired a while back, has returned to Toronto from vacationing in Florida and immediately dispelled rumors that he would return to action for the play-offs. He does not know whether he will ever play hockey again or not.

♪ ♪ ♪

Some difficulties are yet to be ironed out before April 19 regarding the Boston A. A. marathon. The finish on Exeter Street is all torn up at present with subway building. Some arrangement is in process whereby the excavation will be boarded over for the runners, but official cars will be turned off on Boylston Street.

W. M.

## Plenty of Work Ahead For Northeastern Court Coach

Northeastern's 1937-38 basketball season is in the record books and members of the squad have turned to other athletic activities, but Coach Jimmie Dunn is busy figuring these days just what prospects he will have next year.

After going over records, especially those of the freshman team, Dunn is deeply concerned whether or not he will be able to field a quintet as good as this year's aggregation.

It is true that the team that represented the Huskies this season did not come up to expectation. They played 18 games and lost 11. Of course, as Jimmie points out, his entire plans for the season were completely shattered when two thirds of the squad were lost because of the boys dropping out to devote more time to their studies or to leave college.

"Only six players remained of my initial squad at mid-season," the Northeastern coach revealed. "And among these boys that dropped out were several of my key men."

**Remade His Team**

Dunn was forced to remake his team several times during the year. This handicapped the play of the individual as well as the team play in general.

Looking ahead to next year is not a pleasant task for the Husky mentor. "While I'll have my present team back with the exception of Capt. Frank Meehan and Emery Spidell, I can't see any promising youngsters coming along. The freshman team did not win a game all season."

Jim Connolly, football captain elect, Stan Rogers, Tom Gleason, "Lab" Labowitz, and Bill Little will be available next year and with the experience gained this season should turn out a better record.

**Football Problem**

The Huskies lost to Harvard, 44 to 12; Maine, 37 to 36; Rhode Island, 61 to 57; Williams, 38 to 27; Springfield, 44 to 28; Brown, 77 to 52; Tufts, 41 to 27; New Hampshire, 44 to 38; Worcester Tech, 47 to 28; Rhode Island, 61 to 40; and to Connecticut State, 58 to 32. Their seven victories were over Clark, 32 to 29; Lowell Textile, 33 to 25; Colby, 54 to 38; Bates, 45 to 22; New Hampshire, 47 to 31; Connecticut State, 45 to 40, and Maine, 31 to 28.

Dunn has a whole year to work out this problem and now, as spring nears, he is beginning to think about spring football practice.

Jimmie Dunn

"We've really never had spring practice here," Dunn said, "and I don't know whether we shall be able to work it out or not. At least I am going to try. Last year we worked out a while in the 'Y' Gym, but I want to take the boys out-of-doors this spring."

The difficulty facing Dunn is that he will have to share the field with the baseball squad and as things now shape up there will not be room for the two squads. Coach Herb Gallagher is trying to work this out with Dunn in a harmonious manner. Just how it will develop is not known at present, but Dunn hopes he will be able to get in at least a few weeks of conditioning.

## Sports Mirror

*By the Associated Press*

**Five Years Ago**

Lou Gehrig signed 1933 baseball contract with New York Yankees for reported $25,000, leaving Babe Ruth only Yankee holdout.


## Where to Dine

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Inactive issues on the New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

# Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est) 358,000
Previous day 561,300
1938 volume to date 42,707,440
1937 volume to date 132,161,946

## Stocks Ease Off In Late Trading; Market Is Quiet

NEW YORK, March 10 (AP)—Rallying efforts generally lacked follow-through strength in today's stock market.

Early gains running to a point or so were reduced or canceled in subsequent proceedings. No importance was attached to price shifts owing to the extreme smallness of volume. Transfers were at the rate of about 350,000 shares for the five-hour session.

Wall Street was still depressed by the Whitney brokerage house collapse, but it was believed no important selling was inspired by this development. The fear was expressed, though, that one result might be the tightening of the Securities and Exchange Commission grip on securities firms.

### Rails Improve

Rails took a turn for the better in the morning as the somewhat disappointing freight rate decision was partly offset by hopes the forthcoming White House conference on transportation problems might bring help for shaky carriers.

Favored the greater part of the day—some backed away later—were shares of Southern Railway, Great Northern, Pennsylvania, Bethlehem Steel, Youngstown, Crucible, Chrysler, General Electric, U. S. Rubber, Sears Roebuck, International Harvester, Anaconda, Cerro de Pasco, Consolidated Edison, Standard Oil of N. J. and Allis Chalmers.

General Foods proved a weak spot, apparently further reflecting announcement of a new preferred stock issue. Funds would be used, it was said, mainly for business expansion purposes.

Gold mines were again in the lagging column. Among these were Dome, McIntyre, Alaska Juneau and Homestake.

Steels had to contend with another drop in U. S. Steel's shipments for February. For the first two months the decline amounted to 57 per cent. A favorable 1937 earnings statement aided Crucible. Word that Bethlehem would lift production schedules for the second time in three weeks was seen as a constructive influence.

### Bond Market Drops

The bond market sagged today, with rail issues leading the decline.

Carrier liens, as the final hour opened, were down fractions to 6 or more, though some of the bigger losses were registered by less frequently traded issues, where previous quotations had not fully reflected the depressing influence of this week's grant to railroads of only part of 15 per cent freight rate increases asked.

Down 3 to 6 were New York Central 3¾s of '46, Boston & Maine 5s of '87, Baltimore & Ohio first 5s of '48, and B. & O. 4s of '48. Countering the general trend and gaining fractions were Santa Fe 4s of '95, Rock Island general 4s of '88, and Frisco 4½s of '78.

Among foreigns, Japanese 6½s and 5½s tilted upward part of a point.

U. S. Governments were 4-32s of a point lower to 1-32 higher.

NEW YORK, March 10 (AP)—Curb leaders generally pushed ahead fractionally today and some industrial specialties moved up 1 to around 2½ points.

The larger gains were credited to Babcock & Wilcox, Humble Oil, Safety Car Heating & Lighting, and Insurance Co. of North America.

Modestly higher in late trading were Northern States Power "A," Sherwin Williams, Gulf Oil, and American Cyanamid "B."

Pepperell, South Penn Oil, and Brazilian Traction & Light were 1 to 2 lower.

## French Franc Down To Low Since 1926

NEW YORK, March 10 (AP)—Shaken by the resignation of the Chautemps Cabinet, the French franc broke today to the lowest quotation in terms of the dollar since 1926.

At one time it traded in Wall Street around 3.15 cents, off about .03 of a cent, after falling to about 3.14 in London before dealings began here. Figured on basis of the gold content of the dollar before it was revalued in 1934, the franc has dropped under the previous historic low of 1.96 cents in the summer of 1926, at the height of France's post-war inflation.

The French and American control funds, it was reported, appeared to have been co-operating to cushion the fall of the franc and protect it against speculators. Large amounts of French capital were reported to have been shifted in recent months chiefly to London.

## New Offering

The makers of the Cub airplane, Piper, Aircraft Corporation are offering a new issue of 21,500 shares of convertible preferred stock, with subscription warrants to 43,000 shares of the company's common stock. Underwriters are J. E. Swan & Co. The price is $10 per unit of one share of preferred stock and warrants for the purchase of two shares of common stock. The preferred stock is convertible into common stock at the rate of 2½ shares of common for each share of preferred stock. The subscription warrants entitle the holder to subscribe for shares of common stock at $5 per share from April 1, 1938 to April 1, 1939, at $6 per share thereafter until April 1, 1940 and at $7 per share thereafter until April 1, 1941.

### Worthington Pump Net

NEW YORK, (AP)—Worthington Pump & Machinery Corp., with plants at Newark and Harrison, N. J., Buffalo and Wellsville, N. Y., and Holyoke, Mass., reported for 1937 consolidated net income of $1,621,979, equal after preferred dividend requirements to $3.70 a share on the common stock. This compared with $752,975, or $1.08 a share in 1936.

### Childs Co. Defers Dividend

NEW YORK (AP)—Childs Co., restaurant operators, have made no profits this year, and hence must postpone payment of accumulated preferred dividends, W. A. Barber, chairman, told stockholders at the annual meeting. Arrearages exceed $40 per share. The company has not paid preferred dividends since December, 1931. Earnings for the preferred were $11.30 a share last year. Net income for 1937 was $412,802, compared to $291,139, or $7.81 on the preferred, the previous year.

### Robert Gair Mill Sold

NEW YORK (AP)—Robert Gair Co., Inc., announced its Thames River paperboard mill at New London, Conn., will be purchased by St. Joe Paper Co., Port St. Joe., Fla. The Gair Co. will purchase kraft container board from the St. Joe Company's new Florida mill. Gair manufacture of shipping containers will not be affected.

### Neild Mfg. Plant Closed

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Neild Manufacturing Corp.'s plant has been closed down on orders from William S. Downey, trustee, and all the working organization, with exception of a small maintenance crew, has been laid off for an indefinite period. "We have completed orders on the books, so far as can be completed," Mr. Downey said, "and I see no reasons to continue operations."

### Denver & Rio Grande Plans Issue

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has authorized trustees of the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad to issue $2,000,000 trustees' certificates. The certificates, which will bear 4 per cent interest, must not be sold below par. The railroad intends to use the money for various improvements.

### Buick Steps Up Operations

FLINT—Buick division of General Motors Corp. has stepped up its operations to four days a week from three days and plans March output of around 800 cars daily, or more than 16,000 for the month, as compared with February production of 11,800 units.

### FHA Insures More Mortgages

WASHINGTON—Federal Housing Administrator Stewart McDonald announced that mortgages accepted for insurance during the week ended February 26, 1938, amounted to $13,100,250, exceeding the corresponding week of 1937 by $1,352,296.

### Pacific Western Oil Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—Pacific Western Oil Corp., operating properties in California, Kansas and Texas, reported net income for 1937 of $1,582,325, or $1.58 a share, in 1936. The company controls a large block of stock of Tide Water Associated Oil Co.

### Holland Furnace Net Steady

NEW YORK (AP)—Holland Furnace Co., Chicago, reported net profit for 1937 of $1,421,600, equal to $2.90 a share of common stock, compared with 1936 profit of $1,383,096, or $2.89 a common share.

| 1938 High | 1938 Low | Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 40½ | 36¼ | Abbott Lab (1.80a) | 1 | 40½ | 40½ | 40½ | Mar 4 |
| 52 | 36 | Acme Sti (2) | 1 | 40½ | 40½ | 40½ | Mar 7 |
| 10⅝ | 8¼ | Adams Exp (.60g) | 7 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | Mar 9 |
| 20¾ | 19 | Adams-Millis (2a) | 4 | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ | |
| 23 | 19½ | Addressog (1.40) | 1 | 21 | 21 | 21 | — ⅛ |
| 2 | 1⅜ | Advance Rumely | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Mar 9 |
| 58¼ | 48½ | Air Reduction (1a) | 10 | 54¾ | 54 | 54 | — ¼ |
| 1¼ | 1 | Air-Way El Appl | 4 | 1⅛ | 1 | 1 | 1⅛ Mar 9 |
| 13⅜ | 10½ | Alas Juneau(.60a) | 7 | 10⅞ | 10¾ | 10¾ | — ⅛ |
| 1⅝ | 1¼ | Alleghany Corp | 16 | 1¾ | 1¼ | 1¼ | |
| 17⅜ | 12 | Alleghany pf xw | 3 | 14 | 14 | 14 | Mar 4 |
| 17⅞ | 11¼ | Alleghany pf$30ww | 4 | 12¾ | 12 | 12 | —1¼ |
| 17⅛ | 12 | Alleghany pf$40ww | 1 | 13⅜ | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | Mar 7 |
| 17½ | 13½ | Alleghany pr pf | 1 | 15¼ | 15¼ | 15¼ | Mar 7 |
| 21¾ | 15½ | Allegheny Steel | 4 | 16¾ | 16¼ | 16½ | Mar 9 |
| 9⅞ | 7½ | Allen Industries | 1 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | Mar 8 |
| 176½ | 154½ | Al Chem & Dye (6) | 4 | 164½ | 164½ | 164½ | — ½ |
| 9¾ | 8 | Allied Kid (1) | 1 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | Mar 3 |
| 14⅜ | 11 | Allied Mills (2g) | 1 | 12 | 12 | 12 | Mar 7 |
| 9⅜ | 6½ | Allied Strs | 24 | 7 | 6¾ | 7 | — ⅛ |
| 53¼ | 42 | Allied St pf (5) | 1 | 48 | 48 | 48 | Mar 8 |
| 61¾ | 38 | Allis-Ch Mfg (⅝e) | *22 | 47¼ | 46 | 46 | |
| 15¼ | 11¾ | Alpha P Cem (1) | 1 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | Mar 9 |
| 3⅜ | 2⅛ | Amal Leather | 1 | 2½ | 2¼ | 2½ | |
| 24 | 15 | Amal Leath pf | 2 | 14⅞ | 14¾ | 14⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 72½ | 57 | Amerada Corp (2) | 2 | 64¾ | 64½ | 64¾ | + ¼ |
| 66 | 55 | Am Ag Ch Del (1¼e) | 1 | 62 | 62 | 62 | +2 |
| 15⅞ | 11 | Am Bk Note (½e) | *2 | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ | Mar 9 |
| 42½ | 30⅞ | Am Bk Shoe(3.40g) | 10 | 35¾ | 34 | 34 | —1½ |
| 91½ | 70¾ | Am Can (4) | 5 | 86 | 86 | 86 | |
| 167 | 163 | Am Can pf (7) | 1 | 165½ | 165½ | 165½ | Mar 9 |
| 27½ | 19½ | Am Car&Fdy (¼g) | 13 | 21¾ | 20¾ | 20¾ | — ¾ |
| 50 | 37 | Am Car&F pf (4g) | 1 | 44 | 44 | 44 | Mar 4 |
| 17⅝ | 12½ | Am Ch & Cab (¾e) | 12 | 13¾ | 13½ | 13½ | |
| 100½ | 89½ | Am Ch&Cbl pf (5) | 1 | 89½ | 89½ | 89½ | Feb 18 |
| 104⅛ | 95 | Am Chicle (4a) | 1 | 104 | 104 | 104 | Mar 8 |
| 8⅛ | 6 | Am Colortype | 1 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | Mar 8 |
| 13¾ | 10½ | Am Com Alco (½g) | 4 | 12¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ | —1 |
| 16¾ | 12½ | Am Crystal S (¾e) | 2 | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | |
| 4¾ | 3⅜ | Am Encaus Tiling | 3 | 3⅞ | 3¾ | 3¾ | + ⅛ |
| 6⅛ | 5 | Am European | 1 | 5 | 5 | 5 | Feb 3 |
| 4⅜ | 3 | Am & Foreign Pow | 7 | 3½ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 19¾ | 12 | Am & F P $6 pf | 10 | 18 | 18 | 18 | Mar 2 |
| 25¼ | 16⅜ | Am & F P $7 pf | 1 | 20 | 20 | 20 | Mar 9 |
| 11½ | 7½ | Am & F P 2 pf | 1 | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ | Mar 4 |
| 12 | 10 | Am-Hawaii SS (1) | 3 | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ | Mar 9 |
| 4⅜ | 3 | Am Hide&Leather | 1 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | — ¼ |
| 26 | 20 | Am Hide & L pf (3) | 2 | 20 | 20 | 20 | Mar 7 |
| 37¾ | 33⅞ | Am Home Pr (2.40) | 2 | 36 | 36 | 36 | |
| 2¼ | 1⅝ | Am Ice | 1 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | |
| 18 | 15½ | Am Ice pf (½e) | 1 | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 7⅞ | 5¾ | Am International | 1 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | + ¼ |
| 23½ | 16½ | Am Locomotive | 8 | 20¾ | 20 | 20 | |
| 74½ | 56 | Am Locom pf (7g) | 1 | 60 | 60 | 60 | |
| 14⅛ | 12⅜ | Am M & Pub (.20e) | 3 | 13⅜ | 13½ | 13½ | — ¼ |
| 5¼ | 3¾ | Am M & Met | 3 | 4 | 3⅞ | 4 | |
| 38⅜ | 29 | Am Metal (3g) | 4 | 31½ | 31 | 31 | |
| 105¼ | 103 | Am Met 6% pf (6) | 1 | 105¼ | 105¼ | 105¼ | Mar 9 |
| 7⅛ | 4 | Am Pow & Lt | 5 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | |
| 40½ | 26 | Am P & L $6pf(1⅛k) | 1 | 29¼ | 29¼ | 29¼ | + ¼ |
| 33 | 22 | AmP&L$5pf(.93¾k) | 2 | 25¼ | 25¼ | 25¼ | Mar 9 |
| 14¼ | 11⅛ | Am Rad&St S (.60) | 21 | 12⅝ | 12¼ | 12¼ | |
| 22⅞ | 17¼ | Am Roll Mill | 3 | 18½ | 18⅜ | 18⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 78 | 66 | Am Roll M pf (4½) | 3 | 72½ | 71½ | 71½ | + ½ |
| 20⅞ | 17 | Am Safety Raz (2) | 2 | 19⅜ | 19⅜ | 19⅜ | Mar 8 |
| 14¾ | 10 | Am Seating (1¼g) | 4 | 10¾ | 10½ | 10½ | Mar 9 |
| 58¾ | 44¼ | Am Sm & R (1¾e) | 27 | 48⅜ | 47⅛ | 47⅛ | —1⅛ |
| 131 | 121 | Am Sm&R pf (7) | 1 | 123¾ | 123¾ | 123¾ | + 1⅝ |
| 52 | 50½ | Am Snuff Co (3a) | 1 | 51½ | 51½ | 51½ | Mar 8 |
| 34⅜ | 22⅝ | Am Stl Fdrs (¼e) | 28 | 28¼ | 26 | 26 | —1 |
| 11¾ | 8¼ | Am Stores | 4 | 8½ | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 31 | 25 | Am Sugar Ref (3) | 2 | 28¾ | 28½ | 28½ | Mar 9 |
| 116½ | 108½ | Am Sugar pf (7) | 3 | 116½ | 116½ | 116½ | + ⅜ |
| 18½ | 17 | Am Sumat Tob (1) | 1 | 17 | 17 | 17 | Mar 9 |
| 149¾ | 127½ | Am Tel & Tel (9) | 27 | 132¾ | 131¼ | 131¼ | —1¼ |
| 71 | 60¾ | Am Tobacco (5) | 3 | 67 | 66 | 67 | +1½ |
| 72¾ | 63½ | Am Tob B (5) | 10 | 68¼ | 67½ | 68 | + ½ |
| 139⅝ | 128⅜ | Am Tob pf (6) | 2 | 138½ | 138½ | 138½ | + ⅜ |
| 7⅞ | 5½ | Am Type Fdrs | 3 | 5⅞ | 5¾ | 5¾ | — ⅛ |
| 13½ | 8⅝ | Am Wat Wks | 11 | 9 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 86 | 76 | Am W W 1 pf (6) | 1 | 79¼ | 79 | 79 | Mar 8 |
| 5⅝ | 4 | Am Woolen | 2 | 4¾ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | Mar 5 |
| 35¾ | 27 | Am Wool pf | 1 | 31 | 31 | 31 | |
| 8½ | 4¾ | Am Zinc L&S | 10 | 6¾ | 6½ | 6½ | — ⅛ |
| 40 | 30½ | Am Zinc pr pf(2½g) | 1 | 30½ | 30½ | 30½ | Mar 7 |
| 36¾ | 27¾ | Anaconda (¼e) | 51 | 33¼ | 31 | 31½ | — ½ |
| 50 | 36 | Anacon W & C | 1 | 38 | 38 | 38 | Mar 9 |
| 18 | 15½ | AnchorHockGl(.15e) | 2 | 16¾ | 16¼ | 16¼ | Mar 8 |
| 19 | 12½ | Andes Copper (½g) | 1 | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | Mar 7 |
| 3⅛ | 3 | A P W Paper | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Mar 9 |
| 30¼ | 25¾ | Arch-Dan-M (1½e) | 1 | 27 | 27 | 27 | |
| 100½ | 95 | Armour Del pf (7) | 2 | 94⅞ | 94½ | 94½ | —1¾ |
| 6⅞ | 5 | Armour Ill | 52 | 5½ | 5 | 5 | |
| 72 | 39⅞ | Arm Ill pr pf | 2 | 40 | 40 | 40 | + ⅛ |
| 94½ | 90 | Arm Ill pf (7) | 1 | 94½ | 94½ | 94½ | Jan 31 |
| 39 | 30¼ | Armstrong Crk (¼e) | 3 | 32½ | 32 | 32 | — ¾ |
| 7½ | 6½ | Arnold Const (⅜e) | 1 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | |
| 5½ | 3¼ | Artloom Corp | 2 | 4 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | Mar 8 |
| 8⅜ | 6⅜ | Assd Dry Goods | 1 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | + ⅛ |
| 69 | 66 | Assd D Gd 1 pf (6) | 1 | 69 | 69 | 69 | Mar 9 |
| 68¼ | 66¼ | Assd D Gd 2pf(1¾k) | 1 | 68¼ | 68¼ | 68¼ | Mar 5 |
| 35 | 32 | Associates Inv (3a) | 1 | 32 | 32 | 32 | Mar 7 |
| 42 | 32 | Atch T&SF (2g) | 28 | 34½ | 33 | 33 | —1 |
| 72 | 60½ | Atch T&SF pf (5) | 6 | 60½ | 60 | 60 | —2 |
| 27¾ | 20¼ | Atl Cst Line (1½g) | 11 | 21⅜ | 21¾ | 21¾ | — ⅝ |
| 7¾ | 5⅝ | Atl G & W Indies | 2 | 6 | 6 | 6 | Mar 8 |
| 14½ | 9 | Atl G & W In pf | 1 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | + ⅜ |
| 24 | 20 | Atl Refining (1) | 8 | 22⅞ | 22⅜ | 22¾ | |
| 107 | 104¼ | Atl Refining pf (4) | 1 | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ | |
| 9⅞ | 7 | Atlas Corp (.80) | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 | — ⅛ |
| 43 | 39½ | Atlas Corp pf (3) | 6 | 40¼ | 40 | 40 | Mar 8 |
| 48 | 42 | Atlas Pow (½e) | 1 | 45 | 45 | 45 | +1 |
| 7⅜ | 4⅞ | Atlas Tack (½g) | 1 | 6 | 6 | 6 | Feb 28 |
| 6½ | 3¼ | Auburn Auto | 1 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | |
| 3½ | 2¼ | Austin Nichols | 1 | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | Mar 9 |
| 4⅝ | 3¼ | Aviation Corp | 2 | 3⅜ | 3¼ | 3¼ | |

### B

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10¾ | 7⅜ | Bald Loco ct | 25 | 9⅛ | 8½ | 8½ | — ⅜ |
| 10⅞ | 7¾ | Balt & Ohio | 175 | 8¼ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | —1¼ |
| 13¾ | 9½ | Balt & Ohio pf | 31 | 9¾ | 7⅝ | 7¾ | —2 |
| 34 | 30 | Bangor & Ar (2½) | 1 | 33 | 33 | 33 | Mar 5 |
| 19 | 14½ | Barber Co (1g) | 3 | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16¾ | — ⅛ |
| 10½ | 8 | Barker Bros (¾g) | 1 | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | Mar 8 |
| 16⅜ | 13 | Barnsdall Oil (1) | 9 | 15¼ | 15 | 15 | — ¼ |
| 12¾ | 10½ | Bayuk Cig(.18¾e) | 3 | 11¾ | 11½ | 11½ | — ⅛ |
| 17⅜ | 15¼ | Beatrice Cream(1a) | 2 | 17 | 16⅞ | 17 | |
| 96½ | 92½ | Beat Crm pf ww(5) | 1 | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ | Feb 4 |
| 103⅞ | 97 | Beech-Nut Pk (4a) | 2 | 102¾ | 102¾ | 102¾ | Mar 9 |
| 8¾ | 7¼ | Belding-Hem (¼e) | 2 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | Mar 9 |
| 85 | 82 | Bell Tel Pa pf (3.37g) | 3 | 82 | 82 | 82 | Feb 16 |
| 14⅞ | 10⅞ | Bendix Aviat | 8 | 12¼ | 12 | 12 | + ⅛ |
| 19 | 16⅜ | Benf Ind Ln (.45e) | 2 | 18¾ | 18⅜ | 18¾ | Mar 9 |
| 40½ | 29 | Best & Co (2½a) | 1 | 37 | 37 | 37 | Mar 8 |
| 65⅞ | 50½ | Beth Steel | 54 | 56½ | 54½ | 54⅝ | — ⅞ |
| 16½ | 14½ | Beth Stl 5% pf (1) | 4 | 15¼ | 15¼ | 15¼ | Mar 8 |
| 98½ | 89½ | Beth Stl 7% pf (7) | 3 | 92¼ | 92¼ | 92¼ | — ½ |
| 28 | 20¼ | Bigelow-Sanf | 1 | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | Mar 8 |
| 17⅞ | 12¼ | Black & Decker | 3 | 13 | 13 | 13 | — ⅛ |
| 15½ | 11¼ | Blaw-Knox (1.20g) | 3 | 14¾ | 14½ | 14½ | — ⅛ |
| 35½ | 25⅞ | Boeing Air (.40g) | 19 | 28¼ | 27½ | 27⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 30 | 23½ | Bohn Al&Brass(4g) | 3 | 25⅛ | 25¼ | 25⅞ | Mar 8 |
| 13⅞ | 12 | Bond Strs (1.60) | 5 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | Mar 8 |
| 19⅝ | 17½ | Borden Co (1.60) | 12 | 17¾ | 17½ | 17½ | — ⅛ |
| 28½ | 21½ | Borg-Warner | 21 | 24¾ | 24¼ | 24¼ | — ⅜ |
| 4¾ | 3 | Boston & Maine | 5 | 3½ | 3¼ | 3¼ | Mar 9 |
| 22¼ | 16¾ | Bower Roll B (½e) | 3 | 18 | 18 | 18 | Mar 8 |
| 10⅞ | 7⅞ | Bridgeport Brass | 8 | 8¼ | 8 | 8 | — ⅛ |
| 26½ | 19¾ | Briggs Mfg (4g) | 11 | 22 | 21½ | 21½ | — ⅜ |
| 30½ | 23 | Briggs & Strat (¾e) | 2 | 29¼ | 29 | 29 | — ¼ |
| 34 | 28 | Bristol-Myers(2.40) | 2 | 31 | 31 | 31 | Mar 8 |
| 2¾ | 1¾ | Bklyn & Qu Trans | 1 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | Mar 5 |
| 9¾ | 6⅝ | Bklyn&Q Trans pf | 2 | 7 | 7 | 7 | |
| 13⅜ | 8⅝ | Bkly-Man Tr | 6 | 10¼ | 9⅞ | 10¼ | + ⅜ |
| 37 | 25½ | Bklyn-M Tr pf (6) | 2 | 29 | 28⅝ | 28⅝ | —1⅛ |
| 21½ | 14½ | Bklyn Un Gas | 4 | 15½ | 15⅜ | 15⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 41 | 35 | Brown Shoe (3) | 3 | 38 | 38 | 38 | Mar 9 |
| 10 | 7⅝ | Brunswk Balke(1g) | 5 | 8 | 8 | 8 | Mar 9 |
| 9¾ | 7½ | Bucyrus-Erie (¾g) | 3 | 8⅛ | 7⅞ | 8⅛ | Mar 9 |
| 6⅝ | 4½ | Budd Mfg | 4 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | — ⅛ |
| 5⅝ | 3⅜ | Budd Wheel (.20g) | 3 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | |
| 20 | 15½ | Bullard Co (¼e) | 2 | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17¾ | |
| 32¼ | 24½ | Bulova Watch (4) | 14 | 30¼ | 29 | 29 | —1 |
| 9½ | 7 | Burling Mills (1) | 1 | 8 | 8 | 8 | Mar 9 |
| 20¼ | 16¼ | Burr Add M (.20e) | 3 | 17½ | 17¼ | 17¼ | — ¼ |
| 3½ | 2 | Bush Terminal | 1 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | Mar 5 |
| 11 | 7 | Bush Term 7% deb | 1 | 8 | 8 | 8 | Mar 9 |
| 8⅝ | 6¾ | Butler Bros (.60) | 7 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | — ⅜ |
| 22 | 19 | Butler Bros pf(1½) | 2 | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ | — ½ |
| 4⅜ | 3 | Butler Bros pf (.10g) | 2 | 3½ | 3⅜ | 3½ | |
| 11⅜ | 8⅜ | Byers (A M) Co | 2 | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ | — ⅝ |
| 19⅜ | 15¼ | Byron Jackson (½e) | 2 | 18½ | 18 | 18½ | + ½ |

### C

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 24½ | 19 | Calif Pack (1½a) | 1 | 20 | 20 | 20 | |
| 49¼ | 48½ | Calif Pack pf(2½) | 1 | 49½ | 49½ | 49½ | Feb 25 |
| 2½ | 1½ | Callahan Z-Lead | 8 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | |
| 10¼ | 6⅞ | Calumet&Hec(1.10g) | 5 | 8⅜ | 8¼ | 8¼ | |
| 15¾ | 10 | Campbell Wyant(1) | 1 | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 19¾ | 13½ | Can Dry G Ale | 10 | 17⅜ | 17½ | 17½ | — ⅛ |
| 8½ | 6½ | Canad Pacific | 7 | 6⅞ | 6⅝ | 6½ | |
| 36 | 29 | Cannon Mills (1e) | 1 | 34 | 34 | 34 | — ½ |
| 7¼ | 4½ | Capital Ad A (½g) | 1 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | + ¼ |
| 18 | 15½ | Carpenter Stl (.10e) | 3 | 16½ | 16 | 16 | Mar 8 |
| 4½ | 3½ | Carriers&Gn (.35g) | 1 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | |
| 97½ | 79 | Case (J I) Co (6g) | 3 | 87 | 85¼ | 85¼ | —1½ |
| 55½ | 29¼ | Caterpil Trac (½e) | 4 | 44½ | 44 | 44 | —2 |
| 102½ | 100½ | Caterp Trac pf (5) | 1 | 102⅜ | 102⅜ | 102⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 18⅝ | 14 | Celanese Corp | 3 | 15⅜ | 15¼ | 15¼ | + ⅛ |
| 97 | 92 | Celanese pr pf (7) | 1 | 94 | 94 | 94 | Jan 12 |
| 26½ | 18 | Celotex Cp (1.20g) | 3 | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | —1½ |
| 28 | 26 | Cent Aguirre (1½) | 1 | 27 | 27 | 27 | |
| 4½ | 3¼ | Cent Foundry | 1 | 3½ | 3¼ | 3¼ | — ⅛ |
| 11 | 9¼ | Cent R R N J | 1 | 10 | 10 | 10 | —1 |
| 8½ | 6 | Cent Vio Sug (½g) | 1 | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | — ⅜ |
| 8½ | 4 | CenturyRibbd(.10e) | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | Mar 8 |
| 48⅜ | 35½ | Cerro de Pas (1e) | 9 | 40 | 39½ | 39½ | |
| 8⅜ | 6 | Certain-teed Prod | 3 | 7⅜ | 7 | 7 | |
| 30⅜ | 27 | Champ P&P (¼e) | 1 | 28½ | 28½ | 28½ | —1½ |
| 12¼ | 7½ | Checker Cab | 1 | 10 | 10 | 10 | Mar 9 |
| 38⅜ | 31½ | Ches & Ohio (1¼e) | 14 | 33½ | 33 | 33 | — ⅜ |
| 89 | 87 | Ches & Oh pf (4) | 1 | 87 | 87 | 87 | Mar 9 |
| 40½ | 37¼ | Ches Corp (2) | 2 | 42½ | 42 | 42 | —1½ |
| 1¼ | ⅝ | Chi & E Ill | 1 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | Feb 23 |
| 3¾ | 2¾ | Chi & E Ill pf | 1 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | Mar 9 |
| 1¼ | 1 | Chi & N West | 3 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | |
| 4¾ | 3 | Chi & N West pf | 1 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | Mar 8 |
| 1¼ | ⅛ | Chi Grt West | 10 | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | |
| 5⅝ | 3 | Chi Grt W pf | 12 | 1 | 3⅝ | 3¾ | — ⅛ |
| 14 | 11 | Chi Mail Or (¼e) | 1 | 12¾ | 12¾ | 13⅜ | Mar 2 |
| 1 | ⅝ | Chi M St P & P | 1 | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | |
| 1½ | 1¼ | Chi M St P & P pf | 9 | 1⅜ | 1¼ | 1¼ | Mar 9 |
| 12⅞ | 9⅜ | Chi Pneu Tool | 3 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | — ½ |
| 33⅝ | 27 | Chi Pneu Tr pf (3) | 1 | 29½ | 29½ | 29½ | Mar 7 |
| 1¼ | ⅞ | Chi Rk Is & Pac | 16 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 2½ | 1½ | C R I & Pac 6% pf | 4 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 2¾ | 1½ | C R I & Pac 7% pf | 4 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | Mar 9 |
| 12⅜ | 9½ | Chi Yell Cab (1½g) | 1 | 10 | 10 | 10 | Mar 4 |
| 14½ | 13⅜ | Chick Cal Oil (¼e) | 1 | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ | |
| 5⅞ | 3⅝ | Childs Co | 2 | 4⅜ | 4¼ | 4¼ | Mar 9 |
| 63¾ | 46⅝ | Chrysler Corp | 83 | 62⅞ | 61 | 61½ | — ⅝ |
| 13½ | 10¼ | City Ice & Fuel (2) | 12 | 13¼ | 13 | 13¼ | — ¼ |
| 3¾ | 3¾ | City Stores | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Mar 9 |
| 24 | 17½ | Clark Equip | 1 | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | Mar 9 |
| 26⅞ | 19⅝ | Clev Graph B(2.80g) | 1 | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ | |
| 41 | 33⅓ | Climax Molyb(.30e) | 4 | 37¾ | 37 | 37 | —1 |
| 18½ | 13½ | Cluett Peabody (1) | 1 | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | — ⅜ |
| 128 | 112 | Coca-Cola (½e) | *1 | 119 | 119 | 119 | — ½ |
| 59 | 58 | Coca-Cola A (3) | 1 | 58½ | 58½ | 58½ | Mar 4 |
| 11⅞ | 8½ | Colgate-Palm P | 2 | 9¼ | 9 | 9 | |
| 95½ | 87⅛ | Colgate-Pm -P pf (6) | 1 | 93 | 93 | 93 | Mar 8 |
| 27⅜ | 20½ | Coll & Atk (⅛e) | 1 | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | — ⅛ |
| 20 | 14½ | Col Fuel & Iron (1g) | 1 | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 22¼ | 17¼ | Colm Bdcst A (.40e) | 6 | 17 | 17 | 17 | — ¼ |
| 21¼ | 17 | Colm Bdcst B (.40e) | 1 | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | — ½ |
| 9⅝ | 6¾ | Colum G&El (.45g) | 14 | 7⅞ | 7⅝ | 7⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 79 | 68 | Colum G & E pf A(6) | 1 | 70¼ | 70¼ | 70¼ | Mar 7 |
| 95½ | 87⅛ | Colum Pict vtc (1) | 3 | 12⅜ | 12⅛ | 12⅜ | Mar 9 |
| 34 | 30 | Colum Pict pf (2¾) | 1 | 34 | 34 | 34 | Mar 7 |
| 76 | 62¼ | Colum Carbon (4) | 8 | 68½ | 68 | 68 | +1 |
| 38¾ | 31½ | Coml Credit (4) | 10 | 36½ | 35½ | 35⅞ | Mar 9 |
| 95 | 86 | Coml Cred pf (4½) | 2 | 96 | 94½ | 96 | Mar 8 |
| 44¾ | 36 | Coml Invest Tr (4) | 5 | 40 | 39¾ | 39¾ | — ⅝ |
| 97½ | 93 | Com In T cv pf(4½) | 1 | 99 | 99 | 99 | +3¼ |
| 10 | 7¾ | Coml Solvents (.80) | 2 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | |
| 3 | 1⅞ | Comwlth & South | 22 | 1½ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | |
| 42¼ | 30 | Com&South pf(1½k) | *2 | 35¼ | 35¼ | 38½ | — ⅜ |
| 27⅝ | 22¾ | Comwlth Ed (1¾) | 10 | 23⅞ | 23¾ | 23⅞ | Mar 9 |
| 7⅞ | 6 | Conde Nast | 1 | 6 | 6 | 6 | Mar 8 |
| 24½ | 20½ | Congoleum-N (⅜e) | 4 | 21 | 20¾ | 20¾ | — ¼ |
| 8 | 7¼ | Congress Cigar (1g) | 2 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | Mar 3 |
| 19½ | 13¾ | Consol Aircr (½g) | 7 | 15½ | 15 | 15½ | + ⅜ |
| 8 | 6½ | Consol Cigar (¾e) | 1 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | Mar 9 |
| 25⅞ | 20¼ | Consol Edison (½e) | 14 | 21½ | 20⅞ | 21 | |
| 96½ | 90 | Consol Ed pf (5) | 4 | 92 | 92 | 92 | — ½ |
| 1⅞ | 1¼ | Consol Film Ind | 1 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | Mar 9 |
| 6⅞ | 5½ | Consol Film pf (½g) | 1 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | Mar 9 |
| 5¾ | 4½ | Consol Laundries | 2 | 4½ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | Mar 8 |
| 10½ | 8½ | Consol Oil (.80) | 29 | 9½ | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | — ½ |
| 101⅛ | 101⅛ | Consol Oil $5 pf (5) | 1 | 101⅛ | 101⅛ | 101⅛ | Feb 21 |
| 7½ | 3⅞ | Consol RR Cuba pf | 4 | 5 | 4½ | 4½ | —1 |
| ½ | ⅜ | Consol Textile | 9 | ⅜ | 

Commerce and Finance

# U. S. Buys Less and Sells More in World Trade Than in 1937

Business and Industry

## Rail Leader Much Disappointed Over Limited Rate Rise

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—Profound disappointment over the limited rate increase authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission was indicated by Robert V. Fletcher, vice-president and general counsel of the Association of American Railroads, before the New York Board of Trade here.

Suggesting that the commission did not fully appreciate and deal with some of the fundamental problems of the carriers, Mr. Fletcher emphasized that railroads in the United States were greatly in need of better pay for their services and for freedom from subsidized competition and unfavorable tax laws.

"The modest increase granted yesterday by the Interstate Commerce Commission will not bring the level of rates up to that enjoyed in the early 30's," he said. "Railroad rates were lower in 1937 than at any time since the World War."

While receiving relatively low pay for transportation service, railroads have had to undertake vastly higher expenses for labor and materials, Mr. Fletcher recalled. He held that such a lack of balance in the nation's rail situation called for drastic remedial action.

Reduction of rail debt, co-ordination of facilities and consolidation of systems beyond present achievements in those three fields offered little immediate opportunity for a solution of the problem, he thought.

"The chief need of the railroads is more business," he continued. "Since they are neither producers nor merchants, but only auxiliary servants of industry, they are peculiarly sensitive to the rise and fall of business. Just now, they are feeling the effects of the recession to a degree that is very disturbing.

"Carloadings, which are a very good index of general business conditions, have shown an alarming decline, beginning with the early autumn of 1937 and continuing to the present time."

If the American railroads are to continue to exist and provide sound services to interior cities and communities which they service, the disposition of the Federal Government to confer favors upon their transportation competitors must come to a halt, Mr. Fletcher stressed in an attack upon proposed subsidies for intercoastal shipping.

He coupled the demand for aids to domestic shipping with the request of motor truck carriers for higher rates by re-emphasizing that the demand for improved income was not peculiar to the railroads. Truck operators and steamship companies suffered with the rail carriers when traffic fell off, the speaker said.

"More trucking companies are threatened with insolvency than you could imagine," he declared. "The only reason why knowledge of this condition isn't more widespread is that when a highway firm goes down, unlike a big rail system, it is too small to make a big splash."

## Commercial Banks Decline in Number, Reserve Board Says

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board said the number of commercial banks in the United States decreased 227 last year to 14,741. Since 1933, the decline has been 1,502.

Fifty-eight banks failed, 53 were liquidated voluntarily, and 187 were eliminated by consolidations, conversions into branches and in other ways. These decreases were offset in part by the organization of 60 new banks, the reopening of six, and the conversion of five private banks into commercial banks.

The Federal Reserve system gained 63 more members, bringing its total to 8,818. National banks, which automatically belong to the Federal Reserve, increased 21 to 6,744, and member state banks increased 42 to 2,074. Non-member state banks whose deposits are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, decreased 104 to 8,332, and non-member uninsured banks decreased 51 to 992.

Including member banks, the number of insured banks dropped 41 to 17,150, and the total number of state banks declined 113 to 11,398.

The board also said the number of branch offices of banks increased 135 to 3,401.

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Prospectus on request
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40 BROAD ST. BOSTON
FIRE LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES
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*Board Nominee*

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**Harper Sibley**

Prominent Rochester, N. Y., Agriculturalist and Business Man, Nominated to the Board of Directors of the New York Life Insurance Co. The Nomination, Usually Tantamount to Election, Will Be Acted Upon at the Next Monthly Meeting

## Consolidated Edison Planning $60,000,000 New Debenture Issue

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—Consolidated Edison Company of New York is planning to issue $60,000,000 of new debentures bearing interest at not more than 3½ per cent to refund an outstanding issue of 4½ per cent gold bonds of the same amount, due on June 1, 1951, according to Floyd L. Carlisle, chairman of the board.

The second largest piece of financing of the year to date and the largest single block of securities in more than eight months will result when the Consolidated Edison reenters the capital market for refunding purposes.

Last October the utility planned to issue and sell $80,000,000 of new debentures, $20,000,000 of which was to be utilized for capital expenditures and the rest applied to refunding operations. However, because of unfavorable market conditions at that time, the $60,000,000 refunding program was dropped and only $30,000,000 of bonds were sold, an additional $10,000,000 being charged to capital requirements.

Mr. Carlisle said in an application to the Public Service Commission that the proposed debentures would be sold in one or more series, to be dated not earlier than April 1, 1938, to fall due not earlier than April 1, 1953, or later than April 1, 1963.

With the issuance of the latest proposed $60,000,000 issue the total since 1935 will advance to about $350,000,000, while redemptions will amount to about $270,000,000.

Total funded debt of the Consolidated Edison Company of New York, as parent company of the system, aggregates $298,210,000 and the funded debt of the subsidiaries in the Consolidated system amounts to about $165,342,500.

## Three Hearings On Soft Coal Prices

WASHINGTON, (AP)—The Bituminous Coal Commission has decided tentatively to give the public three hearings in reestablishing minimum soft coal prices.

The commission expected to announce procedure in re-establishing the prices within a few days.

As tentatively decided, the commission will hold a hearing on classification of coal, another on coordination of prices between the various production districts, and a third on the final price schedule before it goes into effect.

The Federal Courts enjoined the commission from enforcing the minimum prices fixed last December 16 because the commission gave the public no hearing before the prices went into effect.

The three-hearing procedure was agreed to yesterday at a conference in the office of Senator Guffey (D) of Pennsylvania. Representatives of the commission, the consumers' counsel, operators and the United Mine Workers attended.

## AAA to Pay Loan Cotton Growers Same as Others

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agricultural Adjustment Administration announced that growers who surrender loan cotton to the Government under terms of the new Farm Act will not receive price-adjustment payments from a $130,000,000 congressional authorization any earlier than other growers.

The AAA also said that such growers would not receive any larger payment than they otherwise would receive under terms of the price-adjustment payment program as outlined last fall by Secretary Wallace.

### Danish East Asiatic Dividend

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

COPENHAGEN—The East Asiatic Company here has shown a dividend of 8 per cent for the year 1937 as against 5 per cent for the previous year, it has been announced here. In the shipping department satisfactory results were obtained owing to the general improvement in freight rates. The company's various services have been maintained.

## Attorney General Starts Probe Of Whitney Failure

NEW YORK, March 10 (AP)—The criminal division of the United States Attorney's office and District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey today both entered the investigation of the collapse of Richard Whitney & Co., leading Wall Street brokerage firm, headed by Richard Whitney, five times president of the New York Stock Exchange.

Mr. Dewey, famous as a rackets prosecutor, informed Assistant State Attorney General Ambrose V. McCall, conducting a public hearing today, that he would be glad to assist in any criminal aspects of the case that might arise. Mr. McCall said he immediately accepted the offer.

### Noonan to Investigate

Gregory F. Noonan, chief of the federal prosecutor's criminal division, said he had been instructed by Brien McMahon, Assistant United States Attorney General in Washington, to begin an investigation of the case with a view to presentation before the Federal Grand Jury, with the co-operation of Bankruptcy Referee Irwin Kurtz and the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Meantime State Attorney General John J. Bennett, Jr., chose to ignore for the time being Mr. Whitney's offer, in a public acknowledgement of wrong-doing, to come forward and tell all. Instead, he had his assistant, Mr. McCall, first build a skeleton of facts through witnesses. Highlights in their testimony today were:

### Whitney Gave Receipt

Mr. Whitney gave his receipt on Jan. 26 for $798,376 of securities delivered to him personally from the firm; a large part coming from customers' accounts.

If Mr. Whitney and his fellow partners didn't have a "corner in Distilled Liquors Corporation, market price of which ran down from a $15 average paid by them to today's $3.87, they left only "a very reduced number of shares" for the trading public.

An auditor for the New York Yacht Club, of which Mr. Whitney was treasurer, hasn't been able, in two months, to get Mr. Whitney to let him count $125,000 of the club's securities which Mr. Whitney took without notice to the club.

J. P. Morgan & Co., sent Mr. McCall a memorandum answering a subpoena explaining that while they originally loaned Mr. Whitney $500,000 on an unsecured note in 1932, he paid them $16,000 on it during 1936, and last year the note was made collectible from Richard Whitney & Co., instead of Richard Whitney personally. The note was reduced another $10,000 to $474,000, and J. P. Morgan & Co., as such disposed of the "asset" by letting certain partners, including the estate of the late Thomas Cochrane, acquire it.

Thus Mr. Whitney's personal obligation was transferred to his company; J. P. Morgan & Company's "asset" was transferred to "certain partners." George Whitney, brother of Richard, is a Morgan partner, but it was not implied that he was especially interested in the note. He was said to be in Florida.

Mr. McCall's hearing today began with the testimony of Martin J. Keena, assistant secretary of the New York Curb Exchange, on which the distilled stock is traded, who was called on subpoena. He testified there were 200,000 shares of the stock authorized and 148,750 shares outstanding.

## Bank Clearings Are Off for 17th Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings for the week ended March 9 failed for the seventeenth consecutive week to equal the comparable 1937 level, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

Turnover for 22 leading cities for the latest period amounted to $4,748,227,000, a decline of 20.2 per cent from $5,950,467,000 a year ago and a drop of $478,460,000 from the week preceding.

New York clearings fell to $2,982,188,000 from $3,815,767,000 in 1937, a decrease of 21.8 per cent. Turnover at outside centers of $1,766,039,000 registered a drop of 17.3 per cent from the comparable 1937 figure of $2,134,700,000.

Except for a gain at New Orleans of 22.5 per cent over a year ago, all other outside centers registered declines. The more prominent included: Louisville 28.9 per cent, Boston 26, Pittsburgh 26, Buffalo 23.4, Detroit 22.3, Cincinnati 20.3, Cleveland 19.3 and Omaha 19.1 per cent.

Chicago clearings of $257,300,000 represented a loss of 18.4 per cent from $315,200 last year.

## Erie Railroad Files Report on Its Assets

CLEVELAND (AP)—The Erie Railroad Company filed a statement of assets and liabilities in Federal Court here under its petition for reorganization under section 77 of the Bankruptcy Act.

Assets listed included: Total investments, $584,713,682; total current assets, $14,388,056; total deferred assets, $790,540; unadjusted debits, $1,837,989.

Liabilities: Stock, $214,913,110; government grants, $2,758,800; unmatured bonded debt, $258,827,603; current liabilities, $19,831,367; deferred liabilities, $2,741,962; unadjusted credits, $65,602,999; corporation surplus, $37,054,434.

Listed separately were $5,860,000 in securities issued with assets unpledged, and $87,281,050 in securities with pledged assets.

### Banks' Call Date, March 7

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Comptroller of the Currency has issued a call for the condition of all national banks at the close of business Monday, March 7. The Federal Reserve Board issued a similar call to its member state banks. The call thus applied to 8,818 banks—6,744 national and 2,074 state banks.

## Rails Seen Still Losing Despite Rate Rise Unless Traffic Gains

By Harold Fleming

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—Those in the Street not preoccupied with the shocking news of the Whitney & Co. bankruptcy have been turning the I. C. C. rate decision this way and that to see what it means in dollars and cents.

First conclusion seems to be that the roads got only about half what they asked for, or somewhat less even than had been expected here. Such estimates are very hard to make, partly because of the multitudinous rates affected, partly because of the varied annual bases on which rates may be figured. The figure given by Commissioner Eastman of $270,000,000 is considered here as too high. For one thing, the increases include those granted last fall. That is to say, the figuring appears to be somewhat as follows: the basis for this week's 5-and-10 per cent increase is the level of rates in effect before the roughly $75,000,000 of autumn increase. Where last fall's increases exceed those just granted they prevail; where these exceed, these prevail. The increase just granted is thought here to add about $200,000,000 to the increase granted last fall. The figure is very rough.

### Some Benefit Little

Opinion seems also divided as to who reaps the most benefit. In general, however, those roads with the largest percentage of miscellaneous, manufactured, and less-than-carload freight, benefit most, for these categories receive a straight ten per cent increase.

Among these are of course the New England roads and some of the western roads like Southern Pacific. On the other hand those roads depending most on bituminous coal traffic reap the least benefit, the Pocahontas roads (Chesapeake & Ohio, Norfolk & Western, Virginian) naturally getting almost nothing. They are best able to stand it though. Incidentally the Commission prescribed no pooling of revenues as some here had thought they might.

The anthracite roads will benefit by 10 cents per ton on about 40,000,000 tons a year (50,000,000 reported to the I. C. C. but 10,000,000 of this has been counted twice, once from mine to breaker, once from breaker to buyer). Of the resulting $4,000,000 about $800,000 apiece will go to Reading and Lehigh Valley and about $400,000 apiece to Lackawanna, D. & H., Central of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Erie. The granger roads fail to benefit in so far as increases were refused for farm products, but will benefit on the merchandise hauled out to the farmers.

The Wall Street Journal has estimated that the increases will fall about as follows: manufacturing and miscellaneous, $130,000,000; less-than-carload, $26,000,000; farm products, $23,000,000; forest products, $10,000,000, and livestock, $8,000,000. These are among the conventional categories in which carloadings are reported weekly.

As to individual road benefits, some calculations in circulation here are as follows, on a per share per annum basis:

| | |
|---|---|
| Atchison | $4.00 |
| Atlantic Coast Line | $3.00 |
| Baltimore & Ohio | $4.00 |
| Chesapeake & Ohio | 50 cents |
| Illinois Central | $4.00 |
| Lehigh Valley | $2.50 |
| New York Central | $3.50 |
| Pennsylvania | $1.50 |

On this basis all the country's leading roads would pull through 1938 in the black on the common if—a very remote possibility—they had 1937 traffic. Even the weak sisters like B. &. O., Illinois Central, Lehigh and Southern could make it. But if traffic stayed as far below 1937 as it now is—about 23 per cent—they would all, except the Pocahontas roads and one or two other major lines, go in the red.

However, the margin seems more likely to shrink than to stay at 23 per cent if only because 1937 traffic, after seasonal adjustment, began a downtrend along in the late spring which turned into a steep decline in the autumn, so that for the full year 1937 the Class I roads showed net operating income of only $590,000,000, which leaves only about $90,000,000 for the stocks after the various fixed charges.

If the present rate of carloadings (after seasonal adjustment) continued through this year, the Class I roads would probably come out as a whole with net operating income of about $300,000,000, the smallest since the war, and a net deficit of perhaps $200,000,000 in lieu of "net income available for additions to property, reserves, dividends, etc." This would be worse than the net deficit of around $140,000,000 in 1932.

Decision on the passenger fare increase request is expected on perhaps the first or second Tuesday in April. The Eastern roads want the basic coach rate lifted from 2 cents to 2½ cents, to net a total gain of about $45,000,000. Chief beneficiaries would be Pennsylvania, Central, B. & O., and New Haven. The first three would benefit between 50 cents and $1 per share if the increase were granted. Baltimore & Ohio's passenger traffic is trifling compared with that of the other two trunk lines, but a much larger proportion is in coach travel, which would be affected, and a much smaller proportion moves under commuters' rates, unaffected.

### Further Action Possible

Now that the hopes of a rate increase have become history it is likely that all interested persons will turn to other means of saving the roads. Officers of the Association of American Railroads will meet in Washington Friday to discuss new measures, and the President's long-delayed conference is expected next week. Talk will turn naturally to the cutting out of duplicate facilities, and means of making the resultant technological unemployment less painful, with perhaps a five-year 60 per cent dismisal compensation. The roads have laid off about 75,000 men in the last 12 months for lack of business.

Meantime it is expected that the truckers will soon resolve their difficulties between the big companies and the independents and apply for a rate increase to match that of the rails. The Commission has apparently expected this, for it is noteworthy that the increases granted have been largest in precisely those commodities like bituminous coal, coke, and iron ore which do not move by truck.

The stock market took the I. C. C. decision rather calmly. Action of the rails did not stand out. The market had had three months to discount the increase, and when it came it held no surprises.

## General Foods Corp. Plans New Financing

NEW YORK (AP)—General Foods Corp. announced plans for new financing by offering for sale 200,000 shares of new preferred stock.

Directors recommended creation of a total issue of 250,000 shares of preferred, subject to registration with the Securities & Exchange Commission. Stockholders will vote on the proposal at a special meeting on April 13.

Colby M. Chester, chairman, said it was proposed to sell not more than 200,000 shares and that preliminary negotiations for underwriting and public offering were being conducted with Goldman, Sachs & Co., and Lehman Brothers, Wall Street investment firms.

The corporation reported 1937 net profit of $9,206,295, equal to $1.75 a share on common stock. This compared with $14,240,957 or $2.71 a share in 1936.

## American Ice Co.'s Sales Hold Steady During 1937

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—Sales of ice, fuel, oil burners and ice refrigerators by the American Ice Company and subsidiaries in 1937 amounted to $13,222,840, compared with $13,222,628 in 1936, the company reports. Net profits, after Federal taxes, depreciation and other charges were $339,216, as compared with $155,978 in 1936.

Current assets amounted to $3,446,496 and current liabilities $838,801. There were no bank loans.

During the year the company retired $1,116,000 of its 5 per cent sinking fund debentures, leaving some $2,116,000 outstanding in the hands of the public out of an original issue of $6,000,000. In addition there were $54,000 in the treasury of the company.

### Capacitor Prices Cut

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—Price reductions of as much as 18 per cent on capacitors, depending on ratings of the units, have been announced by General Electric Co. Price of the 2300-volt 15-KVA capacitor has been reduced 10 per cent, while an 18 per cent reduction has been effected in prices of the 4600-volt and 6900-volt 15-KVA units. Reductions bring the average price of capacitors to less than 40 per cent of their 1929 level.

## Angell Resignation Accepted by SEC

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission has accepted the resignation of Earnest Angell as regional administrator for the commission's New York office.

Mr. Angell will return to private law practice in New York City. At the request of the commission he will keep his present post for a short time. Before coming to the commission, he was a member of the law firm of Hardin, Hess and Eder, New York City. A native of Cleveland, he graduated from Harvard College and Law School.

In a letter to Mr. Angell, William O. Douglas, SEC chairman, expressed the commission's "deep appreciation" for his work in New York.

## Fourth Division of Alaska Leads in Gold Shipments

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

KETCHIKAN, Alaska—The Fourth Division of Alaska (centering at Fairbanks in the interior) again led the other three divisions in 1937 in shipments of domestic and foreign gold and silver to the United States. From 1928 to 1933 inclusive, the First Division (centering at Juneau in southeastern Alaska) led, but while since 1933 the value of shipments from the First Division has increased, that of the Fourth Division increased still more. Fourth's shipments last year were valued at $7,077,316, compared with $1,761,471 in 1928. Shipments from the First in 1937 were valued at $5,769,339 compared with $3,296,846 in 1928.

In value of all other shipments, however, the Third Division (centering in south central and southwestern Alaska) continued to lead with a total value of $37,090,325 in 1937 with First in second place with $23,574,602. The Third's relative importance is maintained by the high value of red salmon shipments from Bristol Bay.

Total gold and silver shipments were valued at $18,202,830 last year, other shipments at $62,363,327.

### Houston Lighting Expands

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

HOUSTON, Tex.—An expansion plan involving expenditure of $2,876,664 during the current year has been announced by Houston Lighting & Power Co. The largest of the new projects will be construction here of a new 25,000 kilowatt steam-electric generating station to cost $1,450,000.

## U. S. Exports Up Over 1937 Month; Imports Decline

WASHINGTON, March 10 (AP)—The United States sold more goods to and bought less goods from every section of the world in January than in the same month last year.

The Commerce Department said today January exports totaled $289,437,000, compared with $222,665,000 in January, 1937. Imports dropped from $240,252,000 to $170,763,000.

### Influence of Pacts

The department's monthly report also showed for the first time how trade was divided between countries with which the United States has reciprocal trade agreements and those countries without agreements. The innovation was prompted by popular interest in the new agreement with Czechoslovakia and the pending negotiations with Great Britain.

Compared with the same month last year, January exports to agreement countries increased from $81,686,000 to $97,813,000, while exports to non-agreement countries increased from $140,979,000 to $191,624,000. Imports from agreement countries decreased from $97,609,000 to $74,122,000 and imports from non-agreement countries dropped from $142,843,000 to $96,641,000.

The United Kingdom, largest American customer, increased its January purchases from $35,253,000 to $62,887,000 while reducing its sales to America from $18,400,000 to $9,572,000.

### France Buys Less

France was one of the few major countries to buy less goods in the United States in January than in the same month last year, while Czechoslovakia was one of the few to sell more here this year than last year.

Even war-torn China boosted its American purchases from $6,619,000 to $7,900,000. Japan, however, reduced its purchases from $22,363,000 to $20,410,000. Both countries sold less to the United States. Chinese sales fell from $6,683,000 to $4,507,000. Japanese sales declined from $17,683,000 to $11,496,000.

The January figures failed to reflect the sharply restrictive effects of the new Mexican tariffs. They became effective about Jan. 20. Because of heavy Mexican purchases of goods before the tariff was increased, Mexican purchases for the month increased from $7,031,000 to $8,147,000. American purchases of Mexican goods declined from $5,089,000 to $4,130,000.

## U. S. Would Remove Czech Restrictions On Moving Pictures

WASHINGTON (AP)—The United States has laid down the principle that motion pictures are merchandise which should be included in trade agreements.

An exchange of letters between Assistant Secretary of State Francis B. Sayre and Czech Minister Vladimir Hurban stated the principle and said that the United States and Czechoslovakia would seek to negotiate a separate agreement with regard to American films.

Paul Culbertson, assistant chief of the European Affairs Division, State Department, will sail this week for Praha, Czechoslovakia, to negotiate it.

The United States is trying to have removed some other restrictions which Czechoslovakia has placed on American films. These include two censorships, for each of which a fee of $700 per film is required.

## Local Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.*

### APARTMENTS TO LET

N. Y. C., 17 E. 41st St.—Available May 1, third floor through, two spacious, airy rooms, bath and kitchenette; cross ventilation makes this apartment most desirable for summer months; only a quiet business couple, who appreciate comfort and convenience in a quiet neighborhood will be considered; refined Monitor-advertised restaurant in building; maid service provided; walk up, year lease shortest term considered: $135 monthly. VAn. 3-2980.

### APARTMENTS — FURNISHED

BOSTON, Hemenway Hotel, Suite 710—Sublet furnished suite, 2 rooms, bath, refrigerator; for month of April; $20 per week.

DESIRABLE N. Y. C. corner apartment—Park Ave., Murray Hill section; 6 months, possibly longer; 4½ rooms, 2 master bed-rooms, twin beds, maple furnishings. Write Box M-8, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

### APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

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FORCED to leave state; selling my rare, Oriental, antique rugs; call any time Thurs., Fri., Sat. or Sun. Revere 3937.

### CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions.
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18 E. 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3318

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FLATBUSH EMPLOYMENT AGENCY—High-class domestic help; male, female; all nationalities. 1437 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. MA. 6-7632.

### FOLDING CHAIRS

COAT RACKS, TABLES and CHAIRS, to rent and sell. JACKSON CHAIRS, 27 Haymarket Sq., Boston. CAP. 3632.

### FRUIT

SHADER'S FLORIDA ORANGE GROVES
Tree-ripened, natural-color citrus fruit.
376 Front St., Hempstead, N. Y.

### FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid, apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5073.

### HELP WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE young Christian Scientist, general housework in small home; care of child of 3; exceptionally pleasant place for right person. Newton North 1634-W (Mass.)

### HOMES WITH ATTENTION

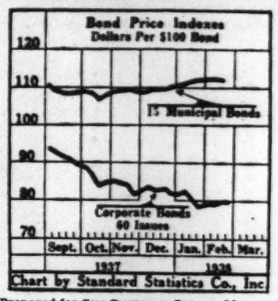
LOVING and quiet home for rest and study; attention if desired. Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Hartshorn, 932 N. 5th St., New Hyde Park, Long Island, New York.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Cheerful house; careful attention; good board; reasonable rates. ZIMMERMAN, 28 Burling Lane. Tel. 7560.

### HOUSEHOLD PETS

WANTED—Home for lovely stray pet kitten. Please call Mrs. Warrall, 81 Pierrepont St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. Main 4-0214.

## Bond Price Spread Widens in 6 Months




Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The spread between prices of municipal and corporation bonds has widened over the past six months. Municipals are now slightly higher than on Sept. 1, while corporates are off nearly 15 per cent.

## Injury Claims Top Rail Mortgage Liens In New Court Ruling

ST. LOUIS (AP)—The Eighth United States Circuit Court of Appeals upheld the constitutionality of Section 77 (N) of the amended bankruptcy act giving personal injury claims of employees priority over mortgage liens in railroad reorganization cases.

The opinion affirmed a judgment claim for $15,000 which had been allowed as preferred by District Judge George H. Moore against the St. Louis-San Francisco Railroad. It had been obtained by Guy W. Williams, former Frisco auditor, who was injured in a wreck in St. Louis County on Aug. 21, 1930.

Waldo C. Mayfield, attorney for Mr. Williams, said it was the first appellate court decision on the section. He said the court's opinion was applicable to cases of thousands of railroad employees having claims for injuries against roads in reorganization.

Trustees for the Frisco's prior lien mortgage had fought the preferential allowance, contending Section 77 (N) in so far as it attempted to give priority to employees' claims, deprived bondholders of their property without due process of law.

The court's opinion, written by Judge J. W. Woodrough, said:

"Mortgage liens on the property and income of the railroad have little of substance or vitality independent of operation of the road, and operation costs life and limb and labor and money. The security of the lien cannot be made absolute by any form of words in the mortgage.

"The cost and risk of necessary operation of the railroad always are, have been and will be present and prevent any such absolute security and all the parts are tied up with the burdens and risks of operation. So that the property which bondholders have in the railroad and the income from its operation is qualified by the rights of those who contribute to the other elements of value in this going concern."

## Local Classified

### HOUSES FOR SALE

SCARSDALE, N. Y.—Exceptional opportunity to buy below original mortgage; attractive modern home with approximately ½ acre; splendid section; near station and fine school; 7 rooms, 3 baths; attached garage; low carrying charges. ALICE T. AHNER, Real Estate, Scarsdale, N. Y. Telephone Scarsdale 1326.

### JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

### MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE. Fireproof warehouse, storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, 465 West 150th N. Y. C. EDecombe 4-1312.

### OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office, three mornings. Office 1960, 11 West 42nd St. Tel. CO. 5-5939.

### REAL ESTATE

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y.—Complete listings of houses and apartments. FRANKLIN E. TYRRELL, 71-30 Austin Street Boulevard 8-7030.

SCARSDALE—Owner-built; $18,000; near station; half acre; lovely planting; 9 rooms, 3 baths, lavatory; oil burner.
NASH AND BOGART
36 E. Parkway Tel. 930 Scarsdale, N. Y.

### ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON — Large, comfortably furnished, quiet room, kitchen privileges; private hotel apt.; business lady desired. Ken. 4330, apt. 219 —evenings.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 212 Hancock Street—Large room and alcove, grill; two connecting rooms, private shower; business people; near subway; references. M. L.

N. Y. C., 145 W. 84th St. (Apt. 5-E)—Exceptionally desirable front, suitable two, three; others $3 up; if seen appreciated. RICE.

LARGE room furnished or unfurnished, 4 closets, running water, BURTON, 205 W. 57th St., N. Y. C. (Apt. 4-C). Cir. 7-5420.

N. Y. C., 70th (2026 Broadway) (Apt. 4-B)—Available, quiet, all conveniences; kitchenette; with or without piano; elevator; transients; $4-$6. EN. 2718.

N. Y. C., 71 W. 46th—Studio room, private entrance, quiet, private shower; $9 weekly; excellent location. Jackson, ENdicott 2-3460.

N. Y. C., 495 West End (84th). Apt. 4-N—Newly decorated; double, single, private bath; river view; kitchen privileges. SU. 7-7625.

N. Y. C., 171 W. 71 (Apt. 13-A)—Large sunny room, double, single; piano; smaller one, private bath. TR. 7-9809.

### SALESWOMEN WANTED

WANTED by local concern of reputable standing, women in Metropolitan Boston area to introduce to home dwellers a new and much to be desired cold storage service—low in cost and capable of use by all householders. No collections. No advance payments. Commission basis. Address Box Y-19, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

### SHOE REPAIRING

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289 Front Street (Cor. Main)
Hempstead, N. Y. Tel. Hemp. 7181

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DENTIST seeks position; anywhere; registered New York; experienced; expert inlays; references. Write Box S-16, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ACCOUNTANT now employed desires change of position; grad. Univ. of Pittsburgh Bus. Administration; highest ref.; will go East or West. Box A-34, 620 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

CAPABLE, willing woman care for home mornings or office suite nights. Write Box E-2, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH
J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th. N. Y. C. CH. 4-4468
Opp. Macy's. Get our offer before selling.

### WEARING APPAREL

SIDENBERG, Service plus Satisfaction
Dresses and Millinery
36 N. Franklin St., Hempstead, N. Y.

## Wheeler Would Grant ICC New Power Over Roads

WASHINGTON, March 10 (AP)—Senator Wheeler (D) of Montana proposed today that the Interstate Commerce Commission be given broad new powers over financial reorganization of the nation's ailing railroads.

Mr. Wheeler, chairman of the Senate's Railroad Finance Committee, embodied the proposal in legislation. He will discuss it at President Roosevelt's rail conference next week.

Declaring that many roads already reorganized once would have to "go through the wringer again," Mr. Wheeler said in an interview that unless the carriers eliminate much of their topheavy capital structure they cannot hope to escape some form of public ownership.

He said that in future reorganizations the I. C. C. should have power to fix a limit on the capital obligations a road could carry. Some worthless stock, he said, would have to be scrapped. Bonds in many cases would have to be exchanged for stock on which a road would pay dividends when it could afford them.

At present, Mr. Wheeler added, fixed interest and dividends are costing many roads millions of dollars which they can ill afford to pay.

Senator Wheeler's plan for strengthening I. C. C. regulation of railroad financing will be one of many submitted to Mr. Roosevelt.

Some informed persons said the conference would provide chiefly an exchange of ideas. The recommendations were expected to include enforced consolidations of competing lines, federal leasing and operation of all railroads for a period sufficient to effect their complete reorganization, re-establishment of the office of railroad co-ordinator, and creation of a special Federal Court to handle reorganization cases.

Railroad officials, meanwhile, prepared to put into effect as quickly as possible freight rate increases of 5 to 10 per cent granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission Tuesday.

## Neely Asks U. S. Wire Investigation

WASHINGTON (AP)—An investigation of the nation's wire communications has been proposed by Senator Neely (D-W. Va.).

An investigation resolution by Mr. Neely would have the Senate committee on interstate and foreign commerce inquire into managerial policies, "discrimination" between classes of patrons, "wasteful" service, "tendencies toward monopoly," and labor conditions in the several wire companies.

## CONNECTICUT

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143 to 149 GREENWICH AVE.

SEE PAGE 17

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

# • Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

## N. Y. Bank Life Insurance Bill Is Facing Stalemate

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ALBANY, N. Y., March 10—Democratic leaders awaited today the results of an appeal to the Republican minority of the Senate for support of Gov. Herbert H. Lehman's program bill to permit savings banks to sell life insurance.

Only 17 of the 29 Democratic senators agreed at a party conference yesterday to support the bill, virtually the only important controversial subject left before the Legislature, now scheduled to adjourn next week. Twenty-six votes are necessary to pass the bill.

Republicans are reported generally to favor the bill, but their leaders have taken the position that they should not be required to support a bill that the senators of the Governor's own party would not vote for. Unless more Democratic senators are brought into line, however, nine Republicans will have to vote for the bill to assure its passage.

A two-hour conference of the Democratic senators yesterday failed to break the deadlock. There was no change when it was proposed to amend the bill to limit the banks to issue a $2000 insurance policy to any one person. At present the limit is $3000. After the conference, Democratic leaders sought the aid of the Republicans and their appeal is now before the state leaders.

Another feature of Governor Lehman's legislative program was defeated yesterday when the Republican-controlled Assembly committee on banks killed the Joseph bills which would authorize creation of mortgage banks under state control.

The committee's action came after a two-hour hearing at which State Banking Superintendent William R. White, State Insurance Superintendent Louis H. Pink, and Benjamin Rabin, chairman of the State Mortgage commission, appealed for passage of the legislation, which had been approved in the Senate. It was the second time the Assembly had defeated the mortgage bank proposal, last year having killed the bills on the floor.

### Dividend Declarations

**Extra**

| Company | Rate | Payable | Record |
|---|---|---|---|
| American Trust Co (Charlotte, N C) | $1 | Mar. 31 | Mar. 31 |
| Nat Fid Box Co | 12½c | Apr. 1 | Mar. 25 |

**Accumulated**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Blt Brk Co 5½ pf | $1.50 | Mar. 28 | Mar. 17 |
| Central Pow Co (Del) 7% pf | $2.91¼ | Apr. 15 | Mar. 31 |
| Do 6% pf | $2.50 | Apr. 15 | Mar. 31 |
| Consolid Dry Gds Co 7% pf | $3.50 | Apr. 1 | Mar. 24 |

**Irregular**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amer Cch & Body | 25c | Apr. 1 | Mar. 21 |
| Torrington Mfg Co | 20c | Apr. 1 | Mar. 21 |

**Reduced**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Deisel-Wemmer-Gilbert | 20c | Mar. 25 | Mar. 19 |
| Food Machy Corp | 25c | Mar. 31 | Mar. 19 |
| Mahoning Coal RR | $4 | Apr. 1 | Mar. 18 |
| Pacific Fin Corp | 30c | Apr. 1 | Mar. 18 |
| Ross Gr & Tl Co | 30c | Apr. 1 | Mar. 18 |
| Sunshine Mining | 60c | Mar. 30 | Mar. 15 |
| Upson-Walton Co | 10c | Mar. 31 | Mar. 11 |
| Victor Chem Wks | 20c | Mar. 31 | Mar. 21 |

**Resumed**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kirby Petrol | 10c | Apr. 15 | Mar. 31 |

**Regular**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Air Associates | 10c | Mar. 25 | Mar. 18 |
| Air Assoc 8 pf | $1.75 | Q Apr. | Mar. 18 |
| Air Reduction | 25c | Q Apr. 15 | Mar. 31 |
| Ala Pow Co | $7pf | $1.75 Q Apr. | Mar. 15 |
| Ala Pow Co | $6pf | $1.50 Q Apr. | Mar. 15 |
| Ala Pow Co $5 pf | $1.25 | Q Apr. 2 | Mar. 20 |
| Amer Cit P&L A* | 68¾c | Q Apr. 1 | Mar. 18 |
| Amer Dis Tel NJ | $1.25 | Mar. 21 | Mar. 15 |
| Amer Dis Tel Co pf | $1.75 | Q Apr. 15 | Mar. 31 |
| American Trust Co (Charlotte N C) | $2 | Q Mar. 31 | Mar. 31 |
| Beatty G Mines,Ltd. | 5c | Apr. 20 | Mar. 31 |
| Boston Ins Co | $4 | Q Apr. 1 | Mar. 21 |
| British-Amer Oil Co. Ltd. coupon | 25c | Q Apr. 1 | Mar. 17 |
| British-Amer Oil Co. Ltd. coupon | 25c | Q Apr. | ..... |
| British Col Pow, A | 50c | Apr. 14 | Mar. 31 |
| Brunswick-Balke Coll Co pf | $1.25 | Q Apr. 1 | Mar. 21 |
| Can Canners 1st pf | 25c | Q Apr. 1 | Mar. 15 |
| do 2d pf | 15c | Q Apr. 1 | Mar. 15 |
| Carolina P & L 7% pf | $1.75 | Q Apr. 1 | Mar. 12 |
| do pf | $1.50 | Q Apr. 1 | Mar. 12 |
| Carriers&Gen Corp | 5c | Apr. 1 | Mar. 19 |
| Central Trust (Cincinnati, Ohio) | $1 | Q Apr. 1 | Mar. 21 |
| Chic Title & Tr | $1.50 | Q Apr. 1 | Mar. 19 |
| Consum Gas (Toronto, Ont) | $2.50 | Q Apr. 1 | Mar. 15 |
| Cream of Wheat | 50c | Apr. 1 | Mar. 21 |
| Davenport H Mills | 25c | Apr. 1 | Mar. 21 |
| Do 7% pf | $1.75 | Q Apr. 1 | Mar. 21 |
| Dom Rub Co. pf | $1.75 | Q Mar. 31 | Mar. 22 |
| East Steel Pr pf | $1.75 | Q Apr. 1 | Mar. 15 |
| First & Merch Natl Bank (Richmond, Va.) | 60c | Q Apr. 1 | Mar. 19 |
| Do | 60c | Q July 1 | June 20 |
| Food M Corp. pf | $1.12½ | Q Mar. 31 | Mar. 19 |
| General Plastics, Inc. 7% pf | $1.75 | Q Feb. 15 | Feb. 10 |
| Do 6% pref | $1.50 | Q Feb. 15 | Feb. 10 |
| Hanover Fire Ins. Co. (N Y) | 40c | Apr. 1 | Mar. 18 |
| Hartford Fire Ins. Co. (Hartford, Conn) | 50c | Q Apr. 1 | Mar. 15 |
| Heller & Co. (W E) | 10c | Q Mar. 31 | Mar. 20 |
| Do pf | 42½c | Q Mar. 31 | Mar. 20 |
| Hinde & Dauch P | $2.50 | Q Apr. 1 | Mar. 19 |
| Do pf | $1.25 | Q Apr. 1 | Mar. 19 |
| Houston Oil Field Materials | 12½c | Apr. 1 | Mar. 15 |
| Humphreys Mfg Co 6% pf | $1.50 | Q Mar. 31 | ..... |
| Intl Sut Sew Mch | 30c | Q Apr. 1 | Mar. 15 |
| Inter-State Royalty Cp Ltd. cl 'A' | 40c | Q Apr. 1 | Mar. 15 |
| Kansas Gas & El 7% pf | $1.75 | Q Apr. 1 | Mar. 14 |
| Do 6% pf | $1.50 | Q Apr. 1 | Mar. 14 |
| Lehman Corp | 25c | Q Apr. 8 | Mar. 25 |
| Manites Midlnd Cp | 10c | Apr. 1 | Mar. 18 |
| Mapes Cons Mfg | 50c | Q Apr. 1 | Mar. 22 |
| Markle Bkg & Tr Co (Hazleton,Pa) | $1.50 | Q Mar. 31 | Mar. 4 |
| Merchants Bk of N Y | $1.25 | Q Mar. 30 | Mar. 19 |
| Murphy Co' (G Ct pf | $1.25 | Q Apr. 2 | Mar. 22 |
| Natl Folding Box Co | 37½c | Apr. 1 | Mar. 25 |
| Nehi Cp 1st pf | $1.31¼ | Q Apr. 1 | Mar. 18 |
| Newberry (J J) Realty Co pf A | $1.62½ | Q May 2 | Apr. 15 |
| Do pf B | $1.50 | Q May 2 | Apr. 15 |
| Ohio Service Holding Corp 8 pf | $1.75 | Q Apr. 1 | Mar. 15 |
| Old Colony Ins Co | $5 | Q Apr. 1 | Mar. 21 |
| Ottawa Car Mfg Co Ltd | $2 | Mar. 16 | Mar. 16 |
| Ottawa El Ry Co | $2c | Apr. 1 | Mar. 16 |
| Paton Mfg Co Ltd 7% pf | $1.75 | Q Mar. 15 | Feb. 28 |
| Phila Nat Ins Co | 30c | Apr. 15 | Mar. 25 |
| Phoenix Ins Co (Hartford, Conn) | 50c | Q Apr. 1 | Mar. 15 |
| Proc & Gamble pf | $2 | Q Apr. 15 | Mar. 25 |
| Rensselaer Cilty Bk&Tr Co (New York) | $2.50 | Q Apr. 1 | Mar. 30 |
| Shawmut Assn | 10c | Q Apr. 1 | Mar. 21 |
| Sou Cal Gas pf | 27½c | Q Apr. 15 | Mar. 31 |
| Do pf A | 37½c | Q Apr. 15 | Mar. 31 |
| Spc N Eng Tel Co | $2 | Q Apr. 15 | Mar. 31 |
| Sparks-Withing Co 6% pf | $1.50 | Q Mar. 15 | Mar. 8 |
| Steel Co of Can | 43¾c | Q May 2 | Apr. 7 |
| Do pf | 43¾c | Q May 2 | Apr. 7 |
| Tubizer-Chat pf | $1.75 | Q Apr. 1 | Mar. 19 |
| Unit Shoe Mchy | 62½c | Q Apr. 5 | Mar. 15 |
| Do pf | 37½c | Q Apr. 5 | Mar. 15 |
| Vt & Mass RR | $3 | S Apr. 7 | Mar. 5 |

*"Optional payment in shr B stock.

### Sugar Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

| | Open | High | Low | Last | Net Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NY Mar. No. 2 | 2.21 | 2.21 | 2.21 | 2.21 | ½ |
| Wld May No. 4 | .97 | .97½ | .96 | .96 | +.00½ |
| Wld July No. 4 | 1.01½ | 1.02 | 1.01½ | 1.02 | +.01 |

### Banca Commerciale Italiana

Directors of Banca Commerciale Italiana, Milan, Italy, have voted to recommend at a meeting of stockholders to be held on March 26 declaration of a dividend of 4 per cent.

## New York Bonds

**Quotations to 2 p. m.**

**United States Government Bonds**

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

**Treasury**

| Sales in $1000 | | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 27 | 3⅜s '43-'40 June | 106.11 | 106.8 | 106.10 |
| 2 | 3¼s '41 | 107.24 | 107.20 | 107.22 |
| 1 | 3⅜s '47-'43 | 108.28 | 108.28 | 108.28 |
| 2 | 3¼s '45-'43 | 108.16 | 108.16 | 108.16 |
| 3 | 3¼s '46-'44 | 108.10 | 108.10 | 108.10 |
| 3 | 3¼s '47-'45 | 104.28 | 104.28 | 104.28 |
| 2 | 3½s '45 | 103.26 | 103.26 | 103.26 |
| 3 | 3s '48-'46 | 106.6 | 106.6 | 106.6 |
| 1 | 3s '48-'46 reg | 106.31 | 106.31 | 106.31 |
| 4 | 4¼s '52-'47 | 117.24 | 117.23 | 117.23 |
| 4 | 3½s '52-'49 | 106.22 | 106.22 | 106.22 |
| 33 | 2½s '53-'49 | 100.12 | 100.10 | 100.12 |
| 2 | 2¾s '54-'51 | 101.30 | 101.30 | 101.30 |
| 117 | 2s '60-'55 | 102.23 | 102.22 | 102.23 |
| 10 | 2¾s '59-'56 | 101.22 | 101.18 | 101.18 |

**Federal Farm Mortgage**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | 3s '47-'42 | 104.16 | 104.16 | 104.16 |
| 1 | 2¾s '64-'44 | 103.7 | 103.7 | 103.7 |

**Home Owners' Loan**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 49 | 2¾s '49-'39 | 102.13 | 102.11 | 102.11 |
| 27 | 3s '52-'44 | 104.14 | 104.13 | 104.13 |

**Corporation Bonds**

| Sales in $1000 | | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Adams Exj 4s '48 | 92¼ | 92¼ | 92¼ |
| 1 | Adams Exj 4s '46 st | 100¼ | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| 32 | Ala Gt Sou 4s '43 | 101 | 100 | 100 |
| 2 | Alb P W 6s '48 ww | 39 | 39 | 39 |
| 10 | Alleghany 5s '44 | 68¾ | 68½ | 68½ |
| 13 | Allis Chalm 4s '52 | 105¼ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 1 | Am Ice 5s '53 | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ |
| 5 | Am T & T 5½s '43 | 113¾ | 113½ | 113½ |
| 2 | Am T & T 3¾s '66 | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ |
| 44 | Am T&T 3¼s '61 | 101⅞ | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| 10 | Anaconda Co 4½s '50 | 104½ | 104⅜ | 104½ |
| 1 | Ann Arbor 4s '95 | 35 | 35 | 35 |
| 1 | Arm Del 4s '37 | 91 | 91 | 91 |
| 3 | Arm Del 4s '55 | 91½ | 91 | 91 |
| 9 | AT&SF 4s '95 | 108 | 107 | 108 |
| r | AT&SF aj 4s '95 st | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ |
| 2 | AT&SF 4s 1905-55 | 98¼ | 98¼ | 98¼ |
| 23 | AT&SF cv 4½s '48 | 103¼ | 102⅞ | 102⅞ |
| 8 | AT&SF 4½sC-A '62 | 109½ | 108½ | 108½ |
| 26 | A C Line 1st 4s '52 | 80¾ | 80 | 80 |
| 1 | ACL cls 4s '52 | 67½ | 67½ | 67½ |
| 1 | A C Line 4½s '64 | 67½ | 67½ | 67½ |
| 51 | B&O rfg 6s '95 | 27¼ | 25 | 25 |
| 31 | B&O 1st 5s '48 | 52½ | 49 | 49 |
| 41 | B&O rfg 5s '95 | 25½ | 23⅜ | 23⅜ |
| 32 | B&O 5s '96 F | 23¾ | 22 | 22 |
| 13 | B&O 5s 2000 D | 24 | 21½ | 21½ |
| 118 | B&O cv 4½s '60 | 21 | 18½ | 18½ |
| 1 | B&O 4s '48 | 46⅞ | 43 | 43 |
| 1 | B&O 4sPLE&WV '41 | 41½ | 41½ | 41½ |
| 34 | B&O 5s S W '50 | 35⅝ | 33⅞ | 34¼ |
| 2 | Bang&Ar 4s cv '51 st | 102⅜ | 102⅜ | 102⅜ |
| 10 | Beth Stl 4½s '65 | 102¼ | 102¼ | 102½ |
| 13 | Beth Stl 3¾s '66 | 95½ | 95¼ | 95½ |
| 20 | Beth Stl 3½s '52 | 88½ | 88¼ | 88½ |
| 23 | Boston & Me 5s '67 | 38 | 36 | 36 |
| 1 | Boston & Me 5s '55 | 37 | 37 | 37 |
| 2 | Bkly Edis 3¾s '66 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 13 | Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66 | 49½ | 48⅝ | 49½ |
| 2 | Buf Gen El 4½s '81 | 110¾ | 110¾ | 110¾ |
| | Can Nat Rv 5s '70 | 120⅜ | 120⅜ | 120⅜ |
| 1 | Can Nat Ry 4½s'51 | 115⅝ | 115⅝ | 115⅝ |
| 9 | Can Nor 6½s'46 | 124¼ | 124 | 124¼ |
| 1 | Can Pac 5s'54 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 2 | Cen B Un Pac 4s '48 | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ |
| 4 | Cen Ill E&C 5s '51 | 96⅜ | 96⅜ | 96⅜ |
| 20 | Cen NY Pow 3¼s'62 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 2 | Cen Pac 5s'60 | 58 | 57 | 57 |
| 2 | Cen Pac 1st 4s'49 | 84 | 83¼ | 83¼ |
| 2 | Cen RRNJ 5s '87 | 30½ | 30 | 30 |
| 1 | Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ |
| 5 | Certain-id 5½s'48 | 61½ | 61 | 61 |
| 2 | ChampionP&F 4¾s'50 | 101⅝ | 101⅝ | 101⅝ |
| 11 | Ches&O 4½s '92 | 117⅝ | 117½ | 117½ |
| 1 | C&O 3½s '96D | 96 | 96 | 96 |
| 7 | C&O rfg 3½s'96E | 95¼ | 95⅛ | 95⅛ |
| 1 | Chi & Alton 3s'49 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 24 | CB&Q rfg 5s'71 | 99⅝ | 99 | 99 |
| 18 | CB&Q gen 4s '58 | 99¾ | 99 | 99 |
| 32 | CB&Q 4s Ill '49 | 103½ | 103⅛ | 103⅜ |
| 33 | CB&Q 3½s Ill '49 | 100 | 99½ | 99½ |
| 2 | Chi & Erie 5s '82 | 72 | 72 | 72 |
| 24 | Chic Gt West 4s 59 | 17¾ | 17 | 17 |
| 1 | Chi I & L 6s 66 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ |
| 7 | Chi I & L 5s 66 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ |
| 14 | CMSP & Pac 5s 75 | 10½ | 10 | 10¼ |
| 23 | CMSP&P aj 5s 2000 | 23 | 3¾ | 3½ |
| 3 | CM&SP 4½s 89C | 28 | 27¾ | 27¾ |
| 2 | CM&SP gen 4s 89 | 27¾ | 27¾ | 27¾ |
| 10 | Chi&NW 6½s 36 | 18 | 17⅝ | 17⅝ |
| 3 | Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037 | 8¾ | 8 | 8¾ |
| 11 | Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49 | 5 | 5¼ | 5¼ |
| 5 | Chi&NW 4½s 2037 | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | 8⅞ |
| 3 | Chi&NW 4½s 2037 | 8½ | 8 | 8 |
| 1 | Chi&NW 4s 87 | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ |
| 15 | CRI&P cv 4½s 60 | 43⅜ | 43⅜ | 43⅜ |
| 5 | CRI&P 4s 88 | 15½ | 15 | 15½ |
| 5 | CRI&P 4s 88 ct | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 1 | CT Hte & SE rfg 5s 60 | 56 | 56 | 56 |
| 4 | Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63 | 107¼ | 107 | 107 |
| 2 | Ch Un Sta 3½s 51 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 5 | Ch & W Ind 4½s 62 | 84½ | 84½ | 84½ |
| 3 | Childs Co 5s 43 | 61½ | 61 | 61 |
| 1 | Cinn Gas & El 3¼s 66 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 5 | Cin Un Term 3½s 71 | 107¼ | 107¼ | 107¼ |
| 4 | Clev Cl 4¼s '50 | 105⅞ | 105½ | 105¾ |
| 3 | Clev Un Terma 5½s 72 | 90¼ | 90 | 90 |
| 2 | Clev Un Terma 5s 73 | 80¼ | 80¼ | 80¼ |
| 24 | Clev Un Terma 4½s 77C | 74⅝ | 74⅜ | 74⅜ |
| 10 | Colmbia G 5s 52 May | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| 2 | Col Ry P&L 4s 48 | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| 8 | Com'l Cred 3¼s'51 | 98¾ | 98⅝ | 98⅝ |
| 10 | Com'l Cred 2¾s'42 | 101 | 100⅞ | 100⅞ |
| 1 | Com'l Inv Tr 3½s'51 | 103¾ | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| 1 | Comwlth Ed 5s'53 | 112¼ | 112¼ | 112¼ |
| 1 | Comwlth Ed 4½s'56 | 111½ | 111½ | 111½ |
| 2 | Comwlth Ed 4s'81 | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| 14 | Comwlth Ed 3¾s'65 | 106⅞ | 106½ | 106⅞ |
| 22 | Con Edis 3¼s'46 | 104⅛ | 104 | 104¼ |
| 5 | Con Gas NY 4½s'51 | 106¼ | 106 | 106 |
| 12 | Con Oil 3½s'51 | 100¼ | 100 | 100 |
| 4 | Consum Pow 3½s'70 | 103⅞ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 1 | Consum Pow 3¾s'65 | 107¼ | 107¼ | 107¼ |
| 5 | Crane Co 3½s'51 | 102¼ | 102¼ | 102¼ |
| 126 | Cuba Nor Ry 5s'70 | 120⅜ | 120⅜ | 120⅜ |
| 1 | Cuba Nor Ry 4½s'51 | 115⅝ | 115⅝ | 115⅝ |
| 9 | Cuba Nor 6½s'46 | 124¼ | 124 | 124¼ |
| 1 | Cuba Nor 6s'45 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 2 | Cuba Nor 5½s'42 | 106⅛ | 106⅛ | 106⅛ |
| 1 | Cuba Nor 5s'42 | 103⅜ | 103⅜ | 103⅜ |
| 2 | Cuba Nor 4½s'42 | 100⅜ | 100⅜ | 100⅜ |
| 1 | Cuba Nor 4½s'52

## CONNECTICUT

### GREENWICH (Continued)

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## CONNECTICUT

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For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Norwalk 5658
9 A. M. to 11 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
*TWO STORES*
Norwalk 27 Wall St — So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

FRANK LAUDER
*Jeweler and Silversmith*
Established 1898
96 Washington Street, So. Norwalk

*Any Evening by Appointment*
White's
Furniture Drapery
Slip Covers Floor Covering
INTERIOR DECORATOR
TELEPHONE 356-W
514 WEST AVE. FROST BLDG.

### STAMFORD

NEW *for Spring!*
"STERLING"
LITTLE LADY
COATS and SUITS
*We invite you to open a family charge account*
FRANKEL'S
262 ATLANTIC ST., STAMFORD

THE C. O. MILLER CO.
BANK STREET
*Headquarters for*
Barbizon Lingerie

JOHN GARDELLA
349 Atlantic Street
*Fruit, Groceries, Delicatessen, Fowl, Roasting Chickens, Broilers, and Loins of Pork*
Tel. 39387 Free Delivery

Phone 4-1532 Delivery Service
The Kingsbury Shop
*Utmost in Fine Tailoring*
*Fur Work*
SOUREN TERZIAN 49 RIVER STREET

STAMFORD OIL CO.
Regnemer Brothers
ESSO PRODUCTS
TIMKEN OIL BURNERS
*Sales and Service*
671 Main Street Phone 3-2106

THE DOWNES-SMITH CO.
*Electrical Contractors*
FRIGIDAIRE—THOR WASHERS
CHAMBERS "RETAINED HEAT" RANGES
HOOVER CLEANERS—RADIOS
ELECTRIC RANGES and APPLIANCES
79 Atlantic St.—4-2136—Stamford

## CONNECTICUT

### WATERBURY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0959
Mon., Wed., Fri. 9 A. M.-2 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
*Honeybrook Lehigh*
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
CITIZENS COAL CO.
43 W. MAIN STREET 3-0169

Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
Knitting Is Again in Vogue
We are offering a special yarn for knitting afghans and many other things in convenient 1¾-ounce hanks for a special price of ..... 15c hank
Mail orders gladly received—prompt service given

Electric Appliances
Toasters, Grills, Irons
Waffle Irons, etc.
*Buy at Sears and Save*
Sears, Roebuck & Co.

*For Ideas in*
HOME DECORATING
Visit Our Attractive "ALL AMERICAN HOME" ON THE FOURTH FLOOR
HOWLAND-HUGHES
*Laundering, Dry Cleaning*
*Rug and Furniture Cleaning*
41 Jefferson St. Phone 3-3161 for
PERRY SERVICE

The Miller & Peck Co.
*See the New Spring Assortment of*
SMART HATS
in our Millinery Department, on our second floor
Prices Run From $1.98 to $5.00

We Have a Complete Fur Service
New Fur Coats—ready-made and made to order. Repairing and remodeling—cleaning and glazing.
Certified Fur Cold Storage
The Blakeslee Company
FUR DIVISION
Retail Store—99 North Main Street

## MARYLAND

### BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE
PHOTOSTATS
PHOTO-PRINT CO.
PLAZA 6804 HEARST TOWER

Delvale-Essex Farms
MILK and CREAM
*Direct from the farm*
FRESH AND WHOLESOME
4808 Roland Ave. Ph. Tuxedo 2727
*Makers of Delvale Ice Cream*

## NEW YORK

### ALBANY

COTTRELL & LEONARD
New Spring Shades in Your Favorite Stockings
69c
3 Prs. $2.00

WHITNEY'S
*Good News for Spring 1938*
Thrift-Bilt Shoes for Women—$3.95
NEW DEPARTMENT—SECOND FLOOR
ESTABLISHED 1898
Danker
UNUSUAL FLOWERS
121 No. Pearl St., Albany, N. Y.
Tel. 3-4256

### BINGHAMTON

The Same Coal From the Same Mine All the Time.
ATLANTIC FUEL and RANGE OIL
Builders' Supplies
Douglas Coal and Supply Co.
345-351 Grand Avenue Dial 7-2349

Parlor City Shoe Store
*Best in Standard Makes of Shoes*
I. Miller, Peacock, Vitality, Dr. Locke, Florsheim, Bostonian

BRIGHT COLORS
characterize the new spring accessories. Burst into color with gay belts, scarfs, handkerchiefs, boleros, hats and gloves from
McLEAN'S

Barnes Flower Shop
RIVIERA BUILDING
*Spring Flowers*
BRUCE M. PAYNE, Mgr.
Syracuse Shop, 205 East Jefferson St.

BLUE COAL
Sold only by
D. L. & W. Fuel & Supply Co.
*BUILDING MATERIALS*
315 Court Street 27 Jarvis Street
80 Baldwin Street, Johnson City

## NEW YORK

### BINGHAMTON (Continued)

Arthur M. Leonard
*Jeweler*
60 Court Street Dial 2-1667

Bring the Sun Nearer
With NELLY DON Dresses
Fine washable Nelda crepe, woven of Enka Rayon . . . polka dots, stripes, florals. 14 to 20 and 38 to 44. Just 5.95.
Sisson Bros.-Welden Co.
Established 1842

LOCKTITE ROOFING CO.
ROOFING AND SIDING APPLIED
ASPHALT AND ASBESTOS
*Estimates Free*
Terms to Suit Your Convenience
DIAL 6-2369 6 BROWN ST.

### BRONXVILLE

*To enhance the quality of your natural beauty*
Kurt's
*HAIRDRESSING*
26 PALMER AVENUE
BRONXVILLE 6360—3623

INSURANCE SERVICE
ANY KIND
ANY TIME
ANY PLACE
BAXTER & PLATE
349 East 149th St. New York City — Mott Haven 9-8145 Yonkers 4883

HARRY P. HOBLIN
INCORPORATED

Hardware
Paint
Housewares
Shop in a Hardware Store
108 Kraft Ave. Tel. 2107

*WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE*
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED

Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472—1473 TUCKAHOE

*Kenwood Blankets*
*Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.*
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD Tel. 3252

THE NOSEGAY

*Flowers*
Proprietor Service
65 PONDFIELD ROAD
TEL. 0310

SCHICK SHAVER
Shaves with comfort without soap, water, cream, lather or blades.

EVERTS-BARTHEN
DRUGGISTS
Parkway Road Tel. 1271

Emmadine Farms, Inc.
Guernsey Milk
*direct from our farms at*
Hopewell Junction, New York
in Cream Top Bottles
89 Palmer Avenue, Scarsdale, N. Y.
Phone 4658 Enterprise 7123

Estab. 1919
Fine Tailoring in All Its Branches
CLEANING
PRESSING

40 Palmer Ave. Tel. Bronxville 4070

Family Food Store
*The Store That Takes a Personal Interest in Each Customer*
104 Pondfield Rd. Tel. 1484-5

Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags
Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Road Tel. 0717

### BROOKLYN

*See New York City*

### BUFFALO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Grant 7431
10 A. M.-2 P. M. except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRANT 3360
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
West Utica St., Near Delaware

*Electrical Contractor*
DECORATIVE WORK REPAIR SERVICE
Light and Power Wiring for Home or Factory
*New and Used Motors*
A. J. WOLF
306 18th Street Lincoln 0780

The Smith Company
PRINTING
1190 Hertel Ave. Riverside 6667

E. A. MUCHOW, *Florist*
57 Allen Street GA. 3994
FLOWERS
*From Greenhouses to You*
FOR EVERY OCCASION
Greenhouses at Clarence, N. Y.

## NEW YORK

### BUFFALO (Continued)

*Buffalo Headquarters for the Famous*
Chambers Gas Range
Cooks with the gas turned off.
*Easy Terms*
Hens & Kelly Co.
Main and Mohawk

WIESE, *Florist*
*Flowers for Everybody*
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

AAA Coal & Coke Co.
READING ANTHRACITE
*Try our laundered Coal*
*Try our Domestic Coke*
*Try our Wood*
*Try our Coal Budget Plan*
Phone JE 1580

### CORTLAND

COE F. DEXTER
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS Specials
Brussels Sprouts, a box ..... 21c
Cut Corn, a box ..... 23c
Red Perch Fillets, lb. ..... 23c
Fresh Vegetables, Full line Meats, Groceries.
5 GRANT STREET

### GLENS FALLS

*"Lindy's" Flower Shop*
Complete Modern Florist Service
*Flowers Telegraphed* Queensbury Hotel
Dial 2-3148 Glens Falls, N. Y.

### GLOVERSVILLE

*Gignacs*
*Ladies' Better Apparel*
Gloversville, N. Y.

Essoheat
*The Perfect* FUEL OIL
Williams & Dye Co., Inc.
PHONE 3440
*Let Us Fill Your Tank Now*

SHEER SILK STOCKINGS
Unexcelled Value 69c
ARGERSINGER'S

The New Imperial Washable WALLPAPERS
are ready for your approval
COWLES, BROWN & Co.

FARHART GARAGE
BUICK and PONTIAC
*Sales and Service*
Gloversville 4034 Johnstown 646

BARNEY GALINSKY & SONS
*Sale*
Gloversville, N. Y.
First, Last and Always
QUALITY MERCHANDISE
Visit our Markets and see the bargains on quality merchandise
PUTMAN'S MARKETS
JOHNSTOWN GLOVERSVILLE

### ITHACA

*We are showing the latest spring styles in*
LADIES' DRESSES
Sizes 13 to 48
Prices $7.95 to $19.75
*Millinery in the latest modes, moderately priced*
*at* THE CRANCE SHOP
326 E. STATE ST., ITHACA, N. Y.

SERVICENTER, Inc.
Packard *Storage—Washing* 309 E. Seneca St. 2735
Gulf Service *Goodyear* 202 So. Cayuga 2128

*Prelude to Spring*
New fresh Spring merchandise fills our store. See our Debonair Shop—Smart Fashions for the Woman.
TREMAN, KING & Co.

### KENMORE

*Groceries* *Delicatessen*
WERNER'S
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Home-Made Salads, Stews, Cakes and Cookies
3145 Delaware Ave. RI. 2564

Office 91 Euclid Ave. Phone Ri. 6140
JOHN WILES
*Coal and Coke*
Kenmore, N. Y.

The WIGGERY Inc.
THOS. J. BOYLE Prop.
*All Branches of Beauty Culture*
2203 DELAWARE AVENUE
Riverside 2111
Mon., Wed. and Fri. Evenings

## NEW YORK

### KENMORE (Continued)

Superior Quality
MILK
CREAM
BUTTERMILK
CHOCOLATE MILK
OSBORN DAIRY
1712 MILITARY RD RI. 2946

### Long Island

### BALDWIN

Free F. H. A. Loan Service
Modernize your home from basement to attic. No down payments—5% rate, 3 years to pay. Tenants and home owners eligible.
BALDWIN GENERAL SUPPLY CO.
Merrick Rd., cor. So. Grand Ave.
Baldwin—Tel. 1492

Frank hair stylist
72 merrick rd Baldwin-li Baldwin 4767

J. Schiffmacher
Smith St. Service Station
GULF
Smith St. and Grand Ave.
Just North of R. R. at the Right
TEL. 6473

MARYANNA SHOP
74 MERRICK RD., BALDWIN
Dresses — Millinery — Hosiery and Sportswear
Hats made to order.
Dressmaker on premises.
Special Slips $1.00 and $1.49
Sweaters $1.98 Knit Suits 3.98
*Alterations free of charge*

### FAR ROCKAWAY

*Exclusive Agent for*
Red Cross Shoes
*for Women*
Foot Guard Shoes
*for Children*
ALBERT HYMAN
1037 Central Avenue
Tel. Far Rockaway 7-2666

Peppy & Al's Dairy
Fancy Dairy and Grocery Products
Appetizers
1815 MOTT AVENUE
*Prompt Delivery*

### FAR ROCKAWAY Woodmere

TEL. FRANKLIN 1880
MRS. LOUIS SPITZER
1032 BROADWAY
BEAUTY CULTURE
In All Its Branches
Special Sale PERMANENT WAVE
LIMITED TIME ONLY

### FLUSHING

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Independence 3-3743
9 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

*Just Arrived!*
WESTBURY FROCKS
3.95 and 6.50
Sizes 12 to 42
BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 Northern Blvd.
*Open Evenings Mon.-Wed.-Fri.*

GIFTS
*Books Cards Candy*
THE LITTLE BROWN SHOP
41-09 Kissena Boulevard

Fashion Shoe Shop
FOOTWEAR FOR THE ENTIRE FAMILY
Next Door to Western Union
88 MAIN STREET TEL. FL. 9-2734

Coal — Coke
Fuel Oil
COUNTY FUEL CO.
Incorporated
170th Street and L. I. R. R.
Flushing 7-5100

HAT DOCTOR
We Remodel and Reblock Hats Like New
Harriet hats
142-05 Roosevelt Ave. near Union St.
Open evenings Mon., Wed., Fri., Sat.

K. F. DIEHL
*Jeweler*
EXPERT REPAIRING
41-47 Main Street
Independence 3-6226

### FLUSHING—Bayside

RICHTER, *Florists*
*For All Occasions*
We deliver within a radius of 20 miles.
Daily Deliveries to Manhattan
Rocky Hill Road near Cross Island Blvd. Bayside 9-3001 3002

## NEW YORK

### Long Island

### FOREST HILLS

smart — new
spring hats
made to fit
all sizes—all colors
$3 and up
Harriet hats
30 windsor place
open evenings tues. and fri.

THE COTTAGE
*Home-Made Cakes, Pies, Breads and Tea Dainties*
LUNCHEON AFTERNOON TEA
*Closed Sundays*
72-15 Austin Street Bou. 8-1777

Forest Hills Fireproof Storage Co.
Incorporated
Moving, Packing, Shipping
AUSTIN ST. BOU. 8-4662

Harding Court Beauty Salon

*Licensed Zotos Shop*
All Work Guaranteed
OPEN FRIDAY EVENINGS
72-27 Austin Street
Bou. 8-7735

MAJESTIC-ORION
*Cleaner, Dyer, Tailor*
All work done on premises
*Same Day Service*
Forest Hills 7228 Austin St. Bou. 8-1516
Rego Park 9534 Queens Blvd. Newtown 9-7350

*It's a Treat to Eat Good Meat*
Austin Court Market
71-15 AUSTIN ST. Bou. 8-1400—1401
Something New! HONOR BRAND
Fresh Frosted Fruits and Vegetables

### FREEPORT

Walk-Over
*for Men and Women*
*Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes*
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET 46 SO. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

GENERAL ELECTRIC
Refrigerators, Radios, Washers
Cleaners, Ironers, Ranges
D. A. McDOUGALD
Freeport Bellmore
5 E. Merrick Rd. Opp. Station

F. MONTALBANO
292 N. Main St. Ph. Freeport 3698
Near Seaman Ave.
Shoes Rebuilt Like New
*Expert Workmanship*
*Courteous Service*

For the Wearin' o' the Green on
ST. PATRICK'S DAY
MARCH 17TH
Bags, Gloves and Accessories
CAROL GREEN'S
60 SOUTH MAIN STREET FREEPORT

Freshen up for EASTER. Our Tailoring and Cleaning Service can do wonders with your clothes.
C. V. BOLLER CO.
*Tailors and Cleaners*
70 So. Grove St. Phone Freeport 3098

BOYS' EASTER CLOTHES
AT
Barasch's
61 SO. MAIN STREET, FREEPORT

HARPER METHOD
*for Beauty*
Easter is on its way
Be Glorious with a new Harper Permanent
Grove Theatre Bldg.
Ph. Free. 1599

### GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
*Established 1917*
Complete Banking Service
*Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation*

Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2
Arthur L. Bradley, Inc.
COVERED WAGON and COTTAGE RESTAURANT
*Good Food*
Courteous Service Cleanliness
39 MIDDLE NECK ROAD

FINE JEWELRY
Watches Clocks Novelties
Repairs of All Kinds
ALBERT ANTOR
72 MIDDLE NECK RD. Phone G. N. 43

### HEMPSTEAD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M
9 A. M. to 8 P. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hempstead Tea Shop
RESTAURANT
*The Ideal Eating Place*
*Delightful Surroundings*
Lunch 35c, 45c Dinner 50c, 65c, 75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
SUNDAY DINNER 75c
Private Dining Room for Parties
277 Fulton Ave. Hempstead 1601

## NEW YORK

### Long Island

### HEMPSTEAD (Continued)

Walk-Over
*for Men and Women*
*Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes*
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET 46 SO. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

ARNELL'S
MEN'S SHOP, Inc.
*Featuring* HICKEY-FREEMAN *and* STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
STETSON HATS
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
262 FULTON ST., HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

C. WILLIAMS SHIRTS AND TIES
Hemp. 4877
NEWEST COLORINGS and DESIGNS
Visit Our New Showrooms
Free Parking—Opposite Police Headquarters
11 N. FRANKLIN ST., HEMPSTEAD

A BIT O' GREEN from CAROL GREEN'S
New *Spring* Gloves, Bags, Flowers
Blouses, Kerchiefs, Sportswear, Accessories
See Our St. Patrick's Day Display
253 FULTON AVENUE, HEMPSTEAD
60 SOUTH MAIN STREET, FREEPORT

BETTER SAFETY-TESTED USED CARS
*New Low Prices—Terms to Suit*
MACK MARKOWITZ, Inc.
*"Your OLDSMOBILE Dealer"*
Main and Bedell Streets

GARDEN SUPPLIES
Fertilizers of All Kinds
Garden Tools, Seeds, Wheelbarrows
BLUMBERG'S
HARDWARE, PAINTS, GLASS, LINOLEUM
278 Front Street Hempstead 6000

### HEMPSTEAD Garden City

Marcel from Paris Inc.

*Distinctive Hairdressers*
Eugene Bollotte, Manager
169 7th Street
Hempstead 7243

### HOLLIS

Best's Bakery
FRED BEST, Prop.
*Orders Taken for All Occasions*
190-25 Jamaica Ave. Hollis 5-4526

### JACKSON HEIGHTS

QUALITY MARKET
*Fruits—Vegetables—Groceries*
*Our Specialty*
*Eggs Only One Day Old*
80-28 37th Ave. Tel. HAV. 9-5290

Let RUBIN'S Furnish Your Kitchen
Oil Cloth—Venetian Blinds
Garden Tools and Supplies
Agents for the Estate Gas Ranges
8107 NORTHERN BLVD. HAV. 9-0178

Lorna Cut Rate Cosmetic and Hosiery Shoppe
*The Original Cut Rate Cosmetic and Perfume Shop in Jackson Heights*
37-09 82nd Street Newtown 9-7412

Betty Hat Shop
3731 82nd Street
Hats Ready Made and Made to Order—3.95 up

*After the Show*
DIXIE SANDWICH SHOP RESTAURANT, Inc.
37-52 82ND STREET
Among Appetizing Specials
Waffles with Brookfield Sausages
Luncheon ..... 55c to 75c
Dinner ..... 55c to 85c
Also à la carte

FIELDS
LADIES' - BOYS' - GIRLS' and INFANTS' WEAR
82nd Street Grand and 4th Aves.
Next to Colony Theatre Astoria

Hoffman's
3727 82ND STREET
Curtains—Draperies
Linens and Yard Goods
Oxford Meat Market
MEATS—POULTRY
PROVISIONS—FISH
*Orders Promptly Delivered*
80-18 37th Ave. Tel. Newtown 9-1662

The Home of Smart MEN'S CLOTHING and HABERDASHERY
Perry's
Featuring
ADAM HATS
3747 82ND STREET Open Evenings

SEE NEXT PAGE

## NEW YORK

### Long Island

#### JAMAICA

**Silvertog Dress Shoppe**
89-39 163 Street
Frocks, Uniforms, House Dresses, Ready Made and Made to Order
*Specializing in Odd Sizes*
REPUBLIC 9-4863

**THE GARDEN FLORIST**
*Member of the F. T. D.*
Wedding Decoration, Floral Designs and Fresh Cut Flowers
91-08 SUTPHIN BLVD. Jamaica 3-0188
*FOREST HILLS STORE*
72-40 AUSTIN STREET Boulevard 8-4339

#### LYNBROOK

**RED ROBIN**
Good Wholesome Food, Refined Surroundings
LUNCHEON DAILY 45c
DINNER WEEK DAYS 75c
SUNDAYS $1.00
Bridge Parties, Clubs, etc. Catered to
431 Merrick Road Phone Lyn 6346
Three Blocks West 5 Corners

**Red Ash Coal Company**
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke — Coal — White-Red — Fuel Oil
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10280

**M. L. LEVISON**
PAINT UP! CLEAN UP! FIX UP!
Nu-Enamel Paint
Hardware, Housefurnishings
35 Atlantic Avenue Tel. Lyn 75

#### LYNBROOK—E. Rockaway

**CHARLES KRULL**
*Plumbing*
Steam, Gas and Hot Water Heating
Oil Burners
65 First Street Phone Lyn 3423

#### PATCHOGUE

**Swezey Coal & Feed Co.**
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones {Patchogue 270 / Port Jefferson 555}

**JAMES G. SHAND**
PATCHOGUE AND BAYPORT
QUALITY GROCERY
Foods Nationally Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor are for sale in our stores.
Free Delivery Service
Tel. Patchogue 1060 Bayport 317

**G. BRANDAU**
16 SOUTH OCEAN AVENUE
HIGH GRADE MEATS
Extra Selected
FANCY POULTRY
S. & W. Canned Foods
DELIVERY SERVICE TEL. 104

#### QUEENS VILLAGE

*Confidential Charge Accounts*
**Tishman's** We buy old gold
Expert Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry
Diamonds Reset While You Wait
217-82 Jamaica Ave., Queens Village, N. Y.
Telephone Hollis 5-3335

'blue coal'—Koppers Coke
Call Hollis 5-7900
Hempstead Tpk. and 227th St.
Ask for FREE TRIAL of Blue Coal
Automatic Heat Regulator
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

**Queens Corset Shoppe**
"The Oldest and Most Reliable Corset Shop in Queens Village"
215-31 JAMAICA AVENUE
Mrs. Roth, expert corsetiere, always in attendance. No charge for alterations.

#### RICHMOND HILL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Richmond Hill 2-5153 9:30 to 12:00 daily except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**ARTHUR A. SIEGLER**
INSURANCE
Whatever your insurance needs:—
I can supply them or give counsel.
LAURELTON 8-2357 8-2555

**checker pastry shop**
Pies made to order. Delicious home-made cookies of unusual design.
LUNCHEON DINNER 5:30 to 8 P. M.

**MARIE BUTTNER**
Phone Virginia 7-0219 117-10 Jamaica Ave.

**GEORGE DOTTERWEICH**
*General Auto Repairing*
Ignition and Brake Service
Electric, Oxy-Acetylene Welding
AUTHORIZED PENNZOIL DEALER
*Greasing and Spraying*
111-20 Jamaica Ave., near 112th St.
Clev. 3-4785 Night—Clev. 3-0034

**STEELE & LIST**
Plumbing, Heating, Oil Burners
8639 Lefferts Blvd.
Telephone Virginia 7-1118

**GASAU & KAMP, Inc.**
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
A dinner of the better kind
113-05 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-2530

**TYPEWRITERS**
Royal or Remington Portables also
Rebuilt Typewriters at Popular Prices
Typewriters rented and repaired
*LIPSCHUTZ*
114-10 Jamaica Ave. Clev. 3-9067

**Send it to the Laundry**
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

## NEW YORK

### Long Island

#### RICHMOND HILL
(Continued)

*NOW*
PORK—BEEF—CHICKENS
Cooked by VAPOBROYLER
*(New Scientific Cooking Process)*
A new service for housewives which eliminates cooking at home. All high-grade meats which you purchase in any of our stores may be Vapobroyled at an additional cost of only 3 cents a lb. Rich, brown gravy included FREE! Step in now!
Everbest Pork Provision Co.
129-12 Liberty Ave. Phone Cleveland 2-9071
110-20 Liberty Ave. Phone Cleveland 2-9456

"blue coal"—Koppers Coke
Call Jamaica 6-7900
134-01 94th Avenue
Ask for FREE TRIAL
of Blue Coal Automobile Heat Regulator
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

#### ROCKVILLE CENTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3762
8 A. M.-7 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TRIPLE "S" SERVICE STATION
**Mobilgas Simonizing**
N. W. Cor. Park and Grand Aves.
R. V. C. 3677

TEL. ROCKVILLE CENTRE 648
MURRAY HILL 2-2900
*We Specialize in Tax Matters*
**WILLIAM J. MARKS & Company**
*Accountants and Auditors*
17 East 42nd St., New York City
Phone Rockville Centre 7929
33 S. Park

**VALENTE**
Regular $7.50 Permanent
This Month $5.00

**MINART DRUG STORE**
Cut Rate COSMETICS
Perfumes—Toilet Articles
24 NORTH VILLAGE AVE. R. V. C. 3692

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
*We Specialize in Fire Insurance*
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

EDISON MAZDA LAMPS
**ELECTRICAL REPAIRS**
The Electric Shop
Harry Hobby, Mgr.
125 N. PARK AT GRAND
ROCKVILLE CEN. 6429

**Park Grand Service Station**
TYDOL ETHYL
N. Park and Grand Ave. Tel. 7849

#### ST. ALBANS

Ford
WOOD MOTOR SALES & SERVICE, INC.
At the Entrance to Southern State Parkway
CUrtis 8314
Poch Blvd. and Fostermeadow Road.
VALLEY STREAM, N. Y.

#### ST. ALBANS—Laurelton

Gas Burners * Oil Burners
Automatic Heating Equipment
Electrolux Gas Refrigerators
Heating Contracting Plumbing
Sorensen's
Gas and Oil Burner Service
231-26 Merrick Rd Laurelton 8-7881

#### MAMARONECK

SQUIBB TOOTH POWDER
A safe, effective dentifrice that cleans the teeth thoroughly.
CAPPUS *Pharmacy*
110 MAMARONECK AVE TEL. 80

#### MOUNT VERNON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hillcrest 2348-W
9-11 a. m. daily, except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.**
WILLSON - ADAMS
*Coal—Coke—Oil*
*Lehigh Valley Anthracite*
10 NORTH THIRD AVENUE
Fair 4-2800 Oak 2600

*Specialists in the etiquette of*
FLOWERS
for Formal Occasion
House of Flowers
Proctor Bldg. Oakwood 9639

**'blue coal'**
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
First Ave and First St. Ph. Oakwood 9066

YOU CAN OWN A
CORONA TYPEWRITER
for as Little as $1.00 per week
On our deferred payment plan
FRED C. ROSCHER
STATIONER 19 FOURTH AVENUE
Typewriter Ribbons and Carbon Paper for All Machines

**BON TON DAIRY**
*Butter, Eggs and Cheese*
155 FOURTH AVE. Tel. Oak 8631
*Hotels and Restaurants Supplied*

## NEW YORK

#### MOUNT VERNON
(Continued)

*Maison Guinness*

*All Branches of*
BEAUTY CULTURE
Licensed Zotos Permanent Wave Salon
11 STEVENS AVENUE
Tel. Oakwood 3890
*Open Monday, Friday and Saturday evenings.*

**INSURANCE**
*of all kinds by*
Charles J. Schoen
*Murray Schoen & Morgan, Inc.*
9 South Third Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
TEL. OAK 6500
FAIRBANKS 4-4305

#### NEWBURGH

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
*Broadway Branch 244 Broadway*
"Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation"

*Dependable*
Men's Wear
*at Moderate Cost*
T. A. FARRINGTON
54 Water Street, Newburgh, N. Y.

KENDALL OIL — SUNOCO — GOODRICH TIRES
ROBERT FULLERTON
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Tel. 760 325 LIBERTY ST. NEWBURGH, N. Y.

**The C. F. S. Milk Co., Inc.**
*High Grade*
MILK AND CREAM
DAIRY PRODUCTS
77 Nest St., Newburgh, N. Y.
TELEPHONE 1655

**JOHNSON & HARE**
*The Store of Cheerful Service*
Ladies' Specialty Shoppe
75 Water Street Tel. 2527

Newburgh Kennel Supply Co.
Food and Supplies for Your Dogs
Cats, Birds and Fish
360 Broadway Tel. 595

**A. A. VOLKRINGER**
*Choice Meats and Poultry*
210 Broadway Tel. 1307
Free Delivery

**VOGEL'S SHOE CO.**
86 Water Street, Newburgh, N. Y.

#### NEW ROCHELLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 6075, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Thinking of Installing an OIL BURNER?
We'd appreciate the privilege of estimating the cost of installing a HERMAN NELSON BURNER in your home. 76 years as fuel merchants has taught us much about heating equipment. There is no charge or obligation for our estimate.
PHONE N. R. 1000
NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER CO.
22 Pelham Rd., New Rochelle

RED CROSS SHOES Perfectly Fitted
All Styles — One Price
All Sizes — $6.50
RED CROSS SHOE STORE
Red Cross Shoes Exclusively
514 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

*Experiments Are Costly!*
Our Corset Fitters Are Graduate Corsetieres
La Rose Shoppe
523 Main St., New Rochelle (Kresge Bldg.)

*In Our* UPHOLSTERY *and* GENERAL INTERIORS
*We embody a rare combination . . .*
GOOD CRAFTSMANSHIP PLUS REASONABLE PRICES
OPENDACK'S, Inc.
PHONE 4380 NEW ROCHELLE

NOOK AND CORNER TEA ROOM
The "DINNER AT HOME" Atmosphere
We Feature Homemade Cakes and Pastry
LUNCHEON .....55-.65
DINNER .....65-.75
SUNDAY DINNER .....85
COR. HUGUENOT and CENTRE AVE. NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

*IT COSTS NO MORE TO HAVE THE BEST!*
**For Better Printing Call N. R. 5111**
THE LITTLE PRINT
236 Huguenot St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

**RUBY LANE STORES**
550 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.
"READY-TO-USE" DRY GOODS
*Other Stores throughout Westchester, Long Island and New Jersey*

CHARLES
LADIES' HAIRDRESSER
TEL. NEW ROCHELLE 7619
24 Division Street

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO-HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 8884-5 Fairbanks 4-3948
New Rochelle 1412

## NEW YORK

#### NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

HAVE YOUR WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY REPAIRING DONE BY THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED JEWELER ON MAIN STREET
D. W. SIMPSON
496 Main St. New Rochelle 237

*Harriet Bach* Inc.
MILLINERY and ACCESSORIES
Our hats are noted for their individual charm and distinction
Moderately Priced
A LARGE SELECTION AT $1.95
Rental Library
New Books and Magazines to Order
12 Division Street New Rochelle 3406

**SLOAN'S**
HOME MADE CANDIES
FOUNTAIN SERVICE
LUNCHEONETTES
596 Main St. New Rochelle 8876

*STYLE and DURABILITY*
CLOTHES
*for MEN and BOYS*
BENJAMIN'S, Inc.
23 Mechanic St., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Free Parking Space Opposite

#### NEW YORK CITY

*Bronx*

**Quality Pastry Shop**
2366 Grand Concourse near 184th Street
Hungarian and American Cakes and Cookies
*for every occasion*
Mail Orders Filled
Telephone FOrdham 7-7067

*Brooklyn*

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Shore Road 5-1818
9-11 A. M. Mon., Wed., Fri.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

*Gladden Every Day with Flowers*
CALLAS BROS. INC.
615 Nostrand Ave., cor. Bergen St.
PResident 3—6641—6645

PRINTING A Quality and Service That Monitor Readers Appreciate
From a card to a newspaper
THE OGILVIE PRESS
1469 FULTON ST. President 4-2425
Deliveries—any part of U. S. A.

We sell Domino Cane Sugar
and many other Monitor Advertised Products
SCHROEDER BROS.
1507 FLATBUSH AVE. MA. 6-7620

*Manhattan*

For information regarding other local and national advertisers
phone Larkawanna 4-5600 9 a.m.-4:45 p.m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Arthur H. Cohen
INSURANCE
505 Fifth Ave. MU 2-3224

**Devonshire Barber Shop and Beauty Salon**
has opened at
2868 Broadway Bet. 111th and 112th Sts.
UNIVERSITY 4-7377
It's New "Three Beauty Items for a Dollar" Service
Private booths for Ladies — Expert operators Popular Prices

*Staten Island*

**HUGUENOT PARK**
Premium Coal and Coke
Best Red Ash and Premium White Ash Coal and KOPPERS COKE
A. Gilmour Huguenot Park Honeywood 6-0801

**PORT RICHMOND**
PRINTING
Commercial, Club, Church, School
Westerleigh Press
1927 RICHMOND TERRACE
Port Richmond Gibraltar 2-2413

**NIAGARA FALLS**
Frank C. Bingenheimer
**'blue coal'**
SEMET-SOLVAY COKE

GOLDETTE
Underapparel
Scientifically Sized to Fit
WATTS DRY GOODS
7622 Buffalo Av., Niagara Falls, N. Y.

MacDONALD'S PREMIER FLOWER SHOP
409 Third Street
*Opp. Niagara County Savings Bank*
*We Telegraph Flowers*

BELLEVUE DRESS SHOPPE
1009 MAIN ST. NIAGARA FALLS N.Y.
*Niagara Falls' Leading Dress Shop*
TELEPHONE 1173

## NEW YORK

#### PEEKSKILL

**Emmadine Farms**
Incorporated
Unexcelled Grade A Milk in Cream Top Bottles
Harrison and Phoenix Avenue
Peekskill, N. Y. Phone 2327
Ossining, N. Y. Enterprise 7007

**M. A. BURNS MARKET**
*Fresh Fruit and Vegetables*
Meats and Groceries
943 Second Street Telephone 433

#### PELHAM

Tel. PELHAM 3838
HERMAN GLASSER
Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
311 Fifth Avenue
We are agents for following products: NU-ENAMEL and B. P. S. PAINT. General Electric Appliances, Irons, Clocks. Philco Radios. Wearever Aluminum. Sunbeam Mixmasters. Toastmasters.

FOR PROMPT, EFFICIENT
Radio Service
Official Radio Manufacturer's Service
ELECTRICAL REPAIRS, WIRING
Call Licensed Electrician
Kolb & Crawford
WOLF'S LANE PELHAM 0792-3397

**YORK**
*THE FLORIST*
The "Pelhams Flower Shop"
*Poinsettias, Potted Plants, Cut Flowers, Corsages*
Pelham 3389 211 Wolf's Lane

#### PORT CHESTER

KNIT-TEX TOPCOATS
$30
the Year Round Coat
I. GOLDBERG, SON
29-31 NO. MAIN ST. TEL. 718

#### POUGHKEEPSIE

**Luckey, Platt & Co.**
Annual Spring
SALE
of Leather Gloves
$1.59
Samples of $2.50 and $2.98 Values

*Fascinating, Crunchy*
KARMELKORN
—the satisfying confection
*The* KARMELKORN *Shop*
15 ACADEMY STREET

**Emmadine Farms**
INCORPORATED
715 Main Street Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Phone 5399
N. Cedar St. Beacon, N. Y. Phone 197

Will Someone You Know Have a FLOWER DAY Soon?
*Have you remembered to send*
LOVELY SPRING FLOWERS
from
SALTFORD'S?

*Dress Up for Easter*
SUITS ..... $5.95 to $49.50
COATS ..... $10.95 to $35.00
DRESSES .... $3.90 to $16.95
BAUER'S
260 MAIN STREET

#### ROCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Glen 6037
9 A. M.-12 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Edith Ellis OF ROCHESTER
*Delicious Homelike Meals at Reasonable Prices*
On the Avenue at Stillson Street

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
*of Smart Individuality*
73 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen. 6161

**Elder's Market**
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
Groceries Meats Fruits Vegetables
PHONE MONROE 1050
527 Monroe Avenue

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
add to their dairy one more product. Ice Cream of high quality. When out for a ride, stop at 60 NORTH MAIN ST., PITTSFORD, for one of those Big Boy Cones. Milk Shake or Soda.

*Flowers*
for springtime beauty all year 'round! Choose flowers for your home or office from our brilliant array.
Wilson Rochester Floral Co.
39-41 FRANKLIN ST. ST 3453

Beck
CLEANERS and DYERS
PHONE MONROE 8484
Call and Delivery Service in Rochester and Vicinity
Mail Orders Filled Promptly

## NEW YORK

#### ROCHESTER
(Continued)

**INSURE**
Your Car, Home or Business
*with*
**E. S. Bohachek, Inc.**
Rochester, N. Y.
*and* SAVE MONEY

Smart-Form
*A Foundation Garment Girdles, Brassieres*
Mrs. Margaret Bouman
273 Alexander Street
Main 5491 or Monroe 122

The CORNUCOPIA INC.
Broad Street, Corner Fitzhugh
LUNCHEON
DINNER, 50c to $1.25

#### RYE

THEODORE FREMD'S MARKET
*Established in 1887*
Finest Quality Meats and Poultry
Tel. 152 and 153 Purchase Street

**Fuel Oil, Coal, Cement**
Timken Burner Sales and Service
Rye Coal & Supply Co.
Phone 1231 99 Purchase Street

#### SCARSDALE

TELEPHONE SCARSDALE 2726
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Mgr.
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

BARNARD'S PHARMACY
94 GARTH ROAD TELEPHONE 3443
"Scarsdale's Popular Drug Store"
Breyers Ice Cream
All Standard Brands Candies
PERFUMES AND COSMETICS BY
Lentheric, Lucien LeLong, Yardley, Harriet H. Ayer

**INSURANCE**
CONSULT
Scarsdale Agency, Inc.
KENNETH L. METZ, Vice.-Pres.
Be Sure — Insure
Harwood Building Scarsdale 2100

DePole Produce Market
30 Garth Rd. Tel. Scarsdale 4400
We Sell RUMFORD BAKING POWDER
Fancy Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables
Hot House and Imported Products

#### SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

E. ROBISON, Inc.
*Hardware—Fuel Oil Garage*
HARTSDALE ROAD, HARTSDALE, N. Y.
TELEPHONE WHITE PLAINS 8868

#### SCHENECTADY

ENNA JETTICK Shoe
*You Need No Longer Be Told That You Have an Expensive Foot*
THE CARL CO.
430 State Street Tel. 4-9111

Barneys
HOME FURNISHINGS
and all the little items that make a home complete and livable and a full assortment of the newest kitchenware.
PHONE 4-4811

Let Books
*Answer your Gift Problems—*
*Mail orders filled*
Union Book Co., Inc.
257 State Street

#### SYRACUSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 9-2197 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**Coal and Coke**
VINCETT COAL CO.
115 E. Genesee St. Tel. 2-0163

MAGRUDER'S CANDIES
60c Pound
CUPID CANDY SHOP
2030 SOUTH SALINA TEL. 4-9447
*Mail Orders Filled*

**EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS**
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

## NEW YORK

#### SYRACUSE
(Continued)

**DOWNYFLAKE SHOP**
Breakfast—Luncheon—Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
*Famous From Coast to Coast*
403 South Warren Opp. Onondaga Hotel

FINE CLEANERS AND DYERS
BROWN & THORN
112 CEDAR STREET Phone 4-4184

HOLZWARTH'S
Groceries—Meats—Vegetables
*Delivery Service*
1004 Lancaster Ave. Tel. 6-2121, 6-2122

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
*Groceries — Meats — Fish*
MAPSTONE BROS.
1911 South Salina Tel. 4-3138

*Frederick W. Bultmann*
*Quality Flowers Moderately Priced*
124 E. Washington St. Tel. 2-4421

#### UTICA

**Lovely Silk Hosiery**
Zinna, by Nolde & Horst, the new stocking shade for your spring suit.
A burnished tone in stockings, smart with navy, black or gray. Other popular shades for street, business and evening wear are now on display.
$1.00 $1.15 $1.35
J. B. Wells & Son Co.

**INSURANCE**
Fire & Auto and Other Forms
SAVE MONEY WITH SAFETY
R. D. WORDEN
13 W. MAIN ST. ILION, N.Y.
Phone Ilion 884 Residence 844

BAKER
the Florist
*Seasonable Flowers*
Established 56 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3175

Walk-Over Shoes
*Men's—Women's*
Where shoes are fitted—not merely sold
*SPECIAL SALE NOW ON!*
241 Genesee St. Utica 4-1842

*New Location*
MEN'S CLOTHING
of Style, Fit and Quality
as the Greatest dollar-for-dollar values in Utica.
KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
122 Columbia St. Tel. 4-0133
Just back of First Citizens Bank

"LYNN" "LONERGAN" "MASTER KRAFT"
OIL BURNING SYSTEMS
for
*Heating—Cooking and Domestic Hot Water*
Estimates without obligation.
Service on all makes.
LUX BROS.
*(L. & D. Sales Agency, Inc.)*
213 Elizabeth St. Utica N. Y. Ph. 4-0320

**Heath Motor Service, Inc.**
*Modern Automotive Service for All Cars*
Socony Gas—Electrical Repairs
225 Oriskany St., West at Broadway
Phone 4-2523

#### WATERTOWN

MARCH SALE
of
China and Glassware
Save up to one-fourth on imported and American dinner services, crystal stemware, occasional pieces of many kinds.
NORTHERN NEW YORK'S LEADING STORE
EMPSALL'S

G. W. White & Son
Incorporated
*"The Home of Good Lumber and Mill Work"*
231 N. RUTLAND STREET

#### WHITE PLAINS

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone White Plains 1577-W
9 A. M.-11 A. M. except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. J. FOLEY
COAL COMPANY
*Coal, Wood, Fuel Oil*
GREEN PLACE
(Near Westchester Avenue)
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 832

ALMA'S BAKE SHOP
BREAD ROLLS CAKES PIES PARTY SPECIALS
35A Mamaroneck Ave. White Plains 5352

WHIFFEN ELECTRIC CO
92 MARTINE AVE. W. P. 3104
ELECTRIC INSTALLATIONS
MAINTENANCE—LIGHTING
FIXTURES and SUPPLIES

## NEW YORK

#### WHITE PLAINS
(Continued)

**SHADE TREES**
Shade trees form the most important part of any landscape scene. Our Nurseries are well-stocked with Shade Trees which have had room to develop properly and due to ideal soil conditions have developed good roots. Plant this Spring a number of Shade Trees and enjoy the benefit immediately by selecting a developed tree.
Large Norway Maples
3 to 4 inches in dia., $9.00 each.
Large Sugar Maples
3 to 4 inches in dia., $12.00 each
Also at equally attractive prices: Oaks, Lindens, Willows, Dogwoods, Beeches, Elms, Sweet Gums, etc. We invite Monitor readers to call.
ROSEDALE NURSERIES
Saw Mill River Parkway, near Eastview
Mail: Box M, Tarrytown, N. Y.

It's Suits for Spring
Sizes 10 to 20 . . . From $10.95
*Phyllis Jane*
17 Mamaroneck Ave. Tel. W. P. 7090
Other Phyllis Jane Shops in Yonkers and Port Chester

WILLIAMS OILOMATIC HEATING
G. Y. FENTON CO.
96 East Post Road Tel. W. P. 4235

MOVING
J. H. EVANS & SONS INC.
STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
*Daily Service to New York City*
Phones: W. P. 84, Scars. 2929

NOW is the time to have your hair prepared for your Spring Permanent Wave.
*Expert in Beauty Culture*
Ruth Seymour, Inc.
BEAUTY SALON
173 Mamaroneck Ave. Tel. W. P. 7212

GRUEN *$1.00 Weekly*
ELGIN
BULOVA
HAMILTON
Burnam's, Inc., Jewelers
183 MAIN STREET

PARTY ACCESSORIES
St. Patrick's Day
March 17
*Dennison's Novelties*
VICKERMAN PARTY & GIFT SHOP, Inc.
116 Mamaroneck Ave., opp. B. Altman & Co.

**BERENICE TERRY**
Designer of HATS
HATS made to order
HATS remodeled
HATS made of own materials
Phone W. P. 237M
170 GRAND ST. APT. 6B

*Beautycraft*
Complete Beauty Service for the Discriminating Woman
163 MAMARONECK AVE.
Phone W. P. 240

RODWAL MARKET
High Grade Meats
Poultry—Provisions
Sea Food
50 LAKE STREET
Free Delivery
Tel. W. P. 2278—2279

GRO-TRED Shoes for Boys and Girls
Sizes from infants up
D. F. MURPHY
*in Stones Clothes Shop*
199 MAIN STREET W. P. 1279

COMPLETE LINE OF TOILETRIES
DRUSS'—ROEMER'S PHARMACIES
2 W. Post Road Tel. W. P. 1500
196 Main Street Tel. W. P. 260
Free Delivery

Painting and Decorating
ERNEST J. CARLSEN
8 LONGVIEW AVE.
PHONE W. P. 6040

*Something to SING about . . . the New Spring* HATS
at
DANIELL'S
114 MAMARONECK AVE.

#### YONKERS

**NEW SYSTEM LAUNDRY**
"Certified" LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANING SERVICE
Curtain and Blanket Specialist
—Phones—
YONKERS 8800 BEVERLY 8800
HASTINGS 1919

Specialists in the etiquette of
FLOWERS
*for* EVERY OCCASION
South Yonkers Floral Co.
505 SOUTH BROADWAY
Tel. Yon 6635

CHARLES
Fruit and Vegetable Markets
*A store in your neighborhood*
Call Nepperhan for All Stores 6300

*"At Your Service"*
Hudson Fuel Company
Nepperhan 4900
Ask for Miss Dorothy Fisher, who will tell you all about Cer-ti-fied Coal—Socony Fuel Oil.

*Gown? Hat? Coat?*
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

*Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics*

# Daily Features Page

*Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.*

## Cartoons of the Week

—Harper in Birmingham Age Herald

**Why?**

—Eldermann in Washington Post

**March Winds**

—Duffey in Baltimore Sun

**Modern Serenade**

DON'T LIKE SPINACH!
HOW DO YOU EVER EXPECT TO GROW BIG AND STRONG IF YOU DON'T EAT YOUR SPINACH?!
REPUBLICAN LIBERALS
"NEW" REPUBLICAN PARTY

—Carlisle in Des Moines Register

**A Case for Popeye the Sailor**

—Rankin in Brooklyn Eagle

**Storm Protectors**

## Sunbonnet Sue

## Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

### Eligible for New Office

**Question:** Our bylaws read: "An officer . . . during his term of office may not hold or perform the duties of any other office . . ." Another provision is that "Readers shall assume office on the first Sunday in November following election," which is held at the annual meeting on the first Monday in October. Does the first provision above quoted prevent the election as Reader of one who is already an officer?

**Answer:** The bylaw does not prevent the election as Reader of one who is already holding an office. But if such a one should be elected Reader, and if his term in the present office should not expire before the time arrives to take office as Reader, he would at once have to choose which office he wishes to fill, and either resign from the present office or decline the election to the new office.

If the term of office he is now holding automatically expires before the time arrives to take office as Reader, he may continue to serve until that time in the present office. There could be no conflict, since he is not actually the Reader but the Reader-elect until the time comes to take office.

## Daily Anecdote

### Not Taxable

George Meredith, the English novelist, was a man of simple tastes; and when he had a house built for himself it was comfortable and attractive, but modestly small.

One day when a young lady called to tell the novelist how much she enjoyed his books, he showed her round his little home. "Well, how do you like it?" he finally asked.

After a moment's hesitation the visitor replied, "It's lovely, Mr. Meredith; but one thing puzzles me. In your novels you always describe such wonderfully large and elaborate homes. How then does it happen that you have built such a tiny one for yourself?"

"Quite simple, my dear young lady," explained Meredith, "words are cheap—but taxes are dear!"

## Brevities

**Los Angeles Times:** Woodman, spare that tree. It may be Charlie McCarthy's brother.

**Burlington Hawkeye Gazette:** Joker in domestic economy—price drops when you have no money to take advantage of them.

**H. I. Phillips in New York Sun:** It is estimated that there will be 9,384,000 people in Greater New York by 1960. This seems absurd; you can't get that number of people to stand in a bunch and watch an automatic snow-remover at work.

**San Francisco Chronicle:** There is a sense of something lacking in the new farm bill. It has 121 pages of expensive language, but no large lithographed red tomato on the cover.

## Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

["Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor]

### Cryptogram

A little "light" on the subject is disclosed in today's cryptographic verse—an anonymous quotation:

"LI GHTJKNH LI IOPIQSPH
SP HXHUZ ATLJH
SI BQH CHLNSPD LAAUKLJQ
KE L DKKM-PLBOUHM ELJH."

### Masculine & Feminine

A Dayton, Ohio, reader shares this list of 10 masculine names. Can you think of at least one feminine equivalent of each?

| | |
|---|---|
| Albert | Harry |
| Carl | Henry |
| Claude | John |
| George | Paul |
| Julius | Robert |

### Letter Juggling

From Santa Monica, Calif., a reader shares an opportunity to juggle the 5 letters given below to form 5 different 5-letter words. Use all 5 letters in each word:

A P L S E

### What Are the Numbers?

The difference between two numbers is 4; and the difference between their squares is 48. What are the numbers?

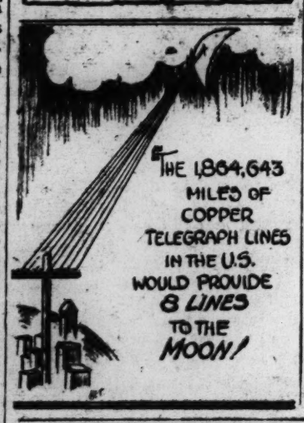
### Fun With Antonyms

Today, we have 10 words and their antonyms to be paired off:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | plebeian | concise | |
| 2 | subsequent | agitated | |
| 3 | nimble | noble | 1 |
| 4 | polished | backward | |
| 5 | compliant | careless | |
| 6 | progressive | spelling | |
| 7 | lengthy | sluggish | |
| 8 | thoughtful | rough | |
| 9 | quiet | domineering | |
| 10 | restraining | previous | |

(Answers Appear on This Page)

## Worth Knowing




## Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

### The Naming of Isaac

We are informed in Genesis, chapter 17, that when Abraham was in his hundredth year (verses 1 and 17), and his wife Sarah was "ninety years old" (verse 17), it was revealed to him that despite this seeming barrier of age, they were to become the parents of a child.

At first the patriarch was frankly incredulous, doubting the possibility of the fulfillment—under these circumstances—of such an announcement. Moreover, we read that "Abraham fell upon his face and laughed" (verse 17), whereupon God announced that the child was to be called Isaac.

The connection between this name and Abraham's attitude is not apparent in English, but it is readily seen when we find that in Hebrew "Isaac" means literally "he laughs." Then, too, a further reason for the name given to the child is to be found in the laughter of Sarah when she, in her turn, learned what was to come to pass (Gen. 18:12; cf. 21:6).

### A Smile

They might not need me—yet they might,
I'll let my heart be just in sight.
A smile so small as mine might be
Precisely their necessity.

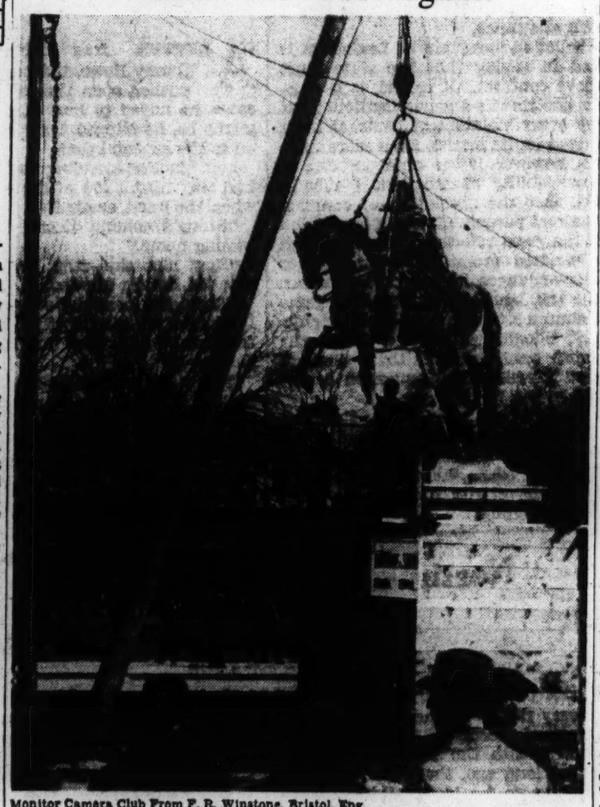
—Emily Dickinson

## Quotation for Today

*MY words fly up, my thoughts remain below,*
*Words without thoughts never to heaven go.*

—Shakespeare

## William III Rides Again!



Monitor Camera Club From F. R. Winstone, Bristol, Eng.

**England's Finest Equestrian Statue Being Turned Around to Face Bristol City Center. The Statue Is in Queen's Square, Second Largest Public Square in Europe**

## In Lighter Vein

### Modern Arithmetic

10 mills = 1 cent.
10 cents = 1 dime.
10 dimes = 1 dollar.
10 dollars = 1 payment.
10 payments = 1 vacuum cleaner, 1 radio, 1 fur coat, 1 washing machine, 1 electric refrigerator, 1 set of books—and 4 autos.

### Economy

Mother: "With food prices so high, don't you think it a bit extravagant, Tommy, to eat both butter and jelly on your bread at the same time?"

Tommy: "Why so, mother? I think it's economy. You see the same piece of bread serves for both."—Grit.

### Aha!

Sir Fletcher Norton was noted for his brusqueness. When pleading before Lord Mansfield on some question of manorial right, he chanced to say, "My Lord, I can illustrate the point in an instant in my own person: I myself have two little manors—"

The judge immediately interposed with one of his blandest smiles: "We all know it, Sir Fletcher."

## Odds and Ends

### Wolf vs. Dog

A wolf differs from a dog in only one physical characteristic. The pupil of the dog's eye is round, while that of the wolf is oval.

### Unexplored Land

Approximately 10,000,000 square miles, or 18 per cent of the earth's land area, has not yet been explored. This totals an area greater than North America from the Panama Canal to the Arctic Ocean.

### Brazilian Botanical Station

The Brazilian Government has made a forest preserve and botanical station of a large area in the Itatyaia region, the central mountain group which includes the second highest peak in Brazil, Itatyaiussu, first scaled in 1911.

### Denmark's Rulers

Since 1448, Denmark has had only 19 rulers, including 10 "Christians," eight "Fredericks," and one "Hans." The present King, Christian X, is now in the twenty-sixth year of his reign. Measuring six feet six inches tall, he is reputedly the tallest man in the nation.

### Aha!

"Jimmie, how do you like school?"
"Closed, Dad, closed."

### Hm-m!

"So this is where the newlyweds live?"
"Yes—ecstasy marks the spot."

### Tragic

"Is that letter really so important that it must be posted tonight?"
"Well, wouldn't it be a dreadful thing if Robert Taylor got no fan mail in the morning?"—Pearson's.

### Helpful

The maid, a keen radio fan, answered the telephone: "Madam will speak in one minute. In the meantime, I'll put on a gramophone record."—Tit-Bits.

### Preparation

Father: "Johnny, there's a button off your coat. Go upstairs and sew it on."

Little Johnny (in surprise): "Mother will sew it on, dad."

Father: "I know she will, but I want you to learn to sew buttons on yourself."

Johnny looked amazed. "Why, dad?"

Father (solemnly): "Some day, Johnny, you will have a wife."—Montreal Star.

## Jest a Minute

"Confidentially, do you think the management would frown on dunking?"

## "I Record only the Sunny Hours"

### Humanitarian

(Portland Oregonian)

Portland, Ore.

Man's humanity to dumb animals was touchingly illustrated a few days ago when William Block, railroad brakeman, rescued a stranded dog.

Mr. Block saw the animal, which apparently had fallen twenty feet to a ledge, as his train rushed by underneath the ledge a short distance out of Ridgefield, Wash.

Reaching Portland, the end of his run, Mr. Block and his wife returned immediately to Ridgefield, a distance of about 60 miles and, enlisting the help of City Marshal Frank Wray, Night Marshal C. F. Bruner, and Fred Herbert, drove through the darkness to the crest of the bluff.

Mr. Wray was lowered by a tow chain to where the frightened black and white Springer Spaniel was whimpering in the cold.

Then the rescuers returned the dog to Ridgefield and released him to find his way home. And Mr. Block drove back to Portland, arriving in time to report for his next shift.

## Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

### Shamrock Tenpins

Use ginger ale bottles for ten pins and large round potatoes for the "sham-rocks" with which the tenpins are to be knocked down. Players are divided into two teams of equal number. The first player on one side gets three turns at rolling his shamrock across the floor, by hitting it with a shillelagh (baseball bat) in an effort to knock down as many tenpins as possible. His side gets credit for the number of tenpins knocked down.

The first player of the other team then takes a turn, and so on till all have participated. The side having the highest score of overturned tenpins wins and is thereby enabled to ask the losing side to give a pantomime performance of St. Patrick driving the snakes out of Ireland.—A. C. H., York, Pa.

### Irish Proverbs

Here are some Irish proverbs which are well worth recalling in connection with St. Patrick's Day:

"You cannot run and bark."
"Quarrelsome dogs get dirty coats."
"Folly has a fall before it."
"There is no secret which is known to three."
"An Irishman carries his heart in his hand."
"God never closed one gap but He opened another."
"The day of storm is not the day for thatching."
"The heaviest ear of corn is the one that lowliest bends its head."
"Never put out your hand farther than you can draw it back again."
"Don't say everything you like lest you hear a thing you would not like."
"A spade and a thought should never be allowed to rust."
"A person that's made a pet of, and a pig that's made a pet of, are the two worst pets of all."

### Puzzle Corner Answers

**Cryptogram:**
"As welcome as sunshine
In every place
Is the beaming approach
Of a good-natured face."

**Masculine & Feminine:** Albert—Alberta; Carl—Carline; Claude—Claudia, Claudette; George—Georgia, Georgianna; Harry—Harriet; Henry—Henrietta; John—Joan; Julius—Julia, Juline; Paul—Pauline, Paulina; Robert—Roberta.

**Letter Juggling:** Sepal, leapa, peals, pleas, pales.

**What Are the Numbers?:** 8 and 4.

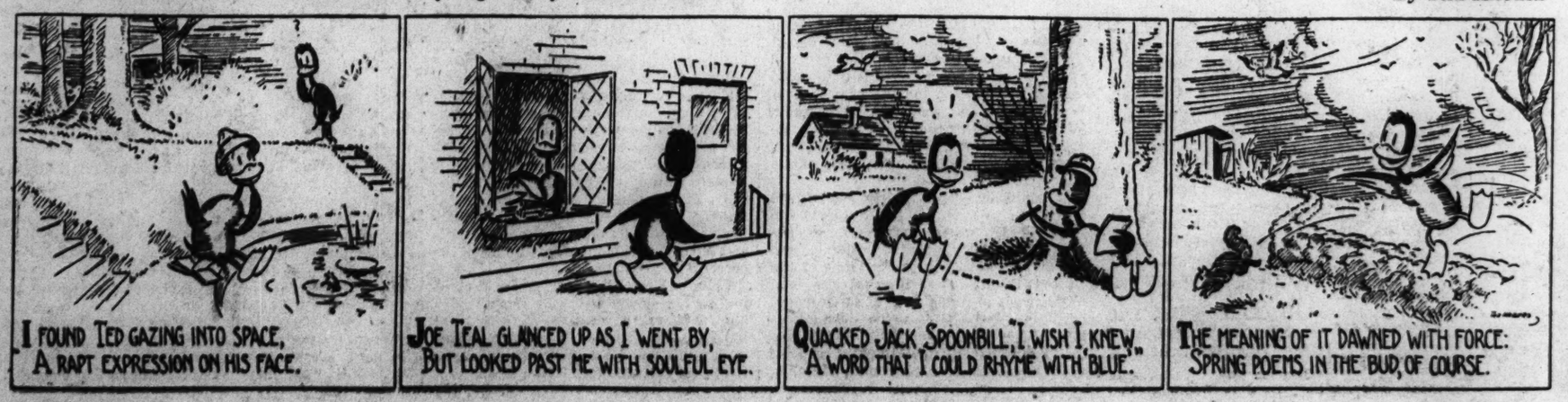
**Fun With Antonyms:** Plebeian—noble; subsequent—previous; nimble—sluggish; polished—rough; compliant—domineering; progressive—backward; lengthy—concise; thoughtful—careless; quiet—agitated; restraining—impelling.

## Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Windy Weather*

By Le Pelley

## The Adventures of Waddles—*Spring Poetry Starts to Bloom*

By The Hagers


I FOUND TED GAZING INTO SPACE, A RAPT EXPRESSION ON HIS FACE.
JOE TEAL GLANCED UP AS I WENT BY, BUT LOOKED PAST ME WITH SOULFUL EYE.
QUACKED JACK SPOONBILL, "I WISH I KNEW A WORD THAT I COULD RHYME WITH 'BLUE.'"
THE MEANING OF IT DAWNED WITH FORCE: SPRING POEMS IN THE BUD, OF COURSE.

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY


## Editorials

### Hitler and Hoover—"Conversation" in Berlin

MR. HOOVER: "Throughout the world, the whole philosophy of individual liberty is under attack."

*Herr Hitler:* "A world-theory is . . . more powerful in attack than in defense."

*Hoover:* "The high tenet of this philosophy is that Liberty is an endowment from the Creator of every individual man and woman upon which no power, whether economic or political, can encroach, and that not even the government may deny."

*Hitler:* "A powerful national government may take responsibility for large incursions on the liberty of individuals . . . if only each citizen recognizes that such measures are measures aimed at making this nation great."

*Hoover:* "Out of our philosophy grew the American Constitutional system . . . wherein the majority was to rule; wherein government was to be 'of laws and not of men.'"

*Hitler:* "By its denial of the authority of the individual and its substitution of the sum of the mass present at any given time, the parliamentary principle of the consent of the majority sins against the basic aristocratic principle in nature. . . . One thing we must and may never forget: a majority can never be a substitute for the Man."

*Hoover:* "Leadership cannot be discovered by birth, nor bred like queen bees, nor assured by the appointment of autocrats or bureaucrats. This immense necessity of society can be supplied only from a full recruiting, out of the whole mass of the people, through the sifting test of competition among free men and women."

*Hitler:* "The national State must work untiringly to set all government, especially the highest—that is, the political leadership—free from the principle of control by majorities—that is, the multitude—so as to secure the undisputed authority of the Individual in its stead."

*Hoover:* "Our system of Liberty—through its stimulation of competitive individual effort, its creation of enterprise, its development of skill, and its discoveries in science and invention which come from intellectual freedom—secures the production of the greatest quantities of commodities and services and in the most infinite variety known in the history of man."

*Hitler:* "We must cling to the principle that industry and technical science and trade can flourish only as long as a national community with high ideals provides the necessary setting. . . . The national State will look upon science as a means for increasing national pride."

*Hoover:* "The oldest answer of Liberalism to even benevolent dictatorship has been that such benevolence and its supposed efficiency are not continuous; that the even succession of genius does not occur; and that a free society which evolves its own correctives and contains its own dynamic forces within itself may be at times less 'efficient' but is the only society assured of permanence."

*Hitler:* "There is but little chance for the permanent resisting power of patriotism in a republic. . . . It is obligatory on the State to select with the utmost care and exactitude from the whole sum of the nationals a human material with obvious natural talent, and apply it in the service of the community."

*Hoover:* "The most practical proposal of peace to the world has been the extension of self-government. Peoples are far less likely than authoritarian governments to start wars."

*Hitler:* "Perhaps the pacifist-humane idea is quite a good one in cases where the man at the top has first thoroughly conquered."

(The exact text of the Hitler-Hoover talk in Berlin on March 8 has not been released. Could it have strayed far from the lines of the imaginary dialogue above in which Mr. Hoover's words are quoted from his book, "The Challenge to Liberty," and Herr Hitler's from the authorized translation of "Mein Kampf"?)

### "All for One?"

FRANCE is not the only country that can substitute an external crisis for an internal one. Most governments incline to look abroad for trouble to divert the attention of the people from trouble at home. But France is singularly fortunate in that Germany has recently provided just the sort of diversion that Frenchmen cannot ignore.

Signs of German progress toward hegemony in Europe require no elaboration by French politicians. Reichsführer Hitler's pressure on Austria, and Field Marshal Hermann Goering's reference to the Third Reich's air force as protector of German minorities throughout Central Europe have made it unnecessary for French leaders to say more.

So the internal crisis statesmen at Paris could not resolve may be set aside for them by Berlin. The franc is still in danger. Workers' demands are not yet fully satisfied. The problems which wrecked Premier Leon Blum's cabinet, and which have appeared to be too much for Camille Chautemps, needed not so urgently a new French cabinet in Paris as a new German cabinet—of just the sort that followed the shake-up precipitated by General Blomberg's marriage.

Today all Frenchmen must give a thought to unity. The financial crisis has once more become acute. Industrial production is flagging. It may well be that Premier Chautemps cannot command the wide confidence necessary to keep him in office. His cabinet is suspect among elements of the extreme "left." Whether he will be entrusted with power to govern by "emergency decree" is still a question. But should he fail to get this power, his resignation in the circumstances could hardly be permitted to lead to internal chaos. As probable would be a combination of interests which, while meant chiefly to face an external crisis, may be just what France needs to meet an internal one.

All classes in France would likely feel an interest in the success of such a coalition. Conservatives may balk at social legislation. Communists may balk at saving the franc through sacrificing worker-interests on which they have insisted. But the conservative Frenchman may prefer to yield something to the French worker rather than everything to German hegemony. The Communists and Socialists may not wish to save the sort of France that the conservatives would enjoy. But they find even less to their taste the possibility of a spread of still less liberal doctrine in Europe.

At this moment it is not so much the French extremists' ability to live with one another that is being illustrated, as their inability to live without one another. Face to face with this reality, they may approach their internal problems in a frame of mind that will do more toward helping them live together than many a new cabinet has been able to do.

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A NEW VERSION of the "Let them eat cake" theme comes from a United States Senator. Says Senator Ashurst, "If all the men and women who are broke or unemployed were forced to wear tight shoes they wouldn't worry about anything else." If they weren't too hungry, it's possible they might worry about where their next pair of tight shoes was coming from.

### Bombshell in Wall Street

NOT only Wall Street but the United States in general is startled to read that the New York Stock Exchange has preferred charges against the firm of Richard Whitney and Company. For Mr. Whitney was the last president of the New York Exchange under the old dispensation prior to Federal regulation. He tried to resist the popular clamor for a regulatory act. When his fight collapsed, a "new guard" in New York put in the present president, Mr. Charles R. Gay, and Mr. Whitney went back to his bond business.

Nobody outside the inner circle of the Exchange and the SEC knows the nature of the charges preferred against Mr. Whitney. What has been announced is merely the generalized statement of the committee on business conduct and the statement by which Mr. Whitney has taken sole responsibility for his firm's difficulties. The committee says that on March 1 it discovered "evidence of conduct apparently contrary to just and equitable principles of trade," i. e., stock exchange business. A formal hearing is set for March 17, and then comment will be in order.

The case, however, will strengthen the hands of stock exchange reformers. For many months past the SEC has insisted that the New York institution should be reorganized in a manner more befitting its public character. In the Whitney days it was more like a private club. And though under the Gay administration many changes have been made, they have not been enough, nor has the tempo been fast enough, to please either the SEC or the general public. The Whitney failure comes in the nature of a seal upon what some Wall Streeters no doubt call "the good old days."

### Vs.

WHERE is this interstate rivalry going to end? Last December it was potatoes—Maine against Idaho. Then, a few weeks ago, came what historians may call the Great Cheese Challenge—New York to Wisconsin. And each state prepared to ship fragrant freight-loads of Camembert, Brie and American to Washington, to be judged, as were the potatoes, in the Senate restaurant.

But that was only the beginning. The states are beginning to see the free advertising possibilities in this friendly frenzy. Rhode Island has just sent oysters to Washington, also for the Senate restaurant. After the Senators, like the walrus and the carpenter, have "eaten every one," they are to say whether Rhode Island bivalves aren't better than what Rhode Island's Governor Quinn calls the "insipid Chesapeake Bay brand." To this, Maryland and Virginia are likely to retort with a carload of their own. So far, the willing Senators have judged like good politicians—smacked their lips and said nothing. But there may be a limit to their endurance. Congress may have to appoint another ICC—an Interstate Contest Commission—to set up rules and judges. For the rivalry possibilities are almost inexhaustible. Didn't the Government, last year, plant a few truffles in Virginia, Alabama and Tennessee? Shall we hear of a triple tussle over truffles?

## House That Jack Built

*Book News of the Day*

IT IS not often that a book comes to a reviewer's desk which expresses exactly his own thesis. For years I have been trying to explain how faith is the nexus of economic activity. An obvious ratiocination, but one which, till recently, has never been adequately treated by the preponderantly mechanistically minded economists, except, perhaps, by Pigou. Now Harry Scherman expounds the same thesis in THE PROMISES MEN LIVE BY (New York: Random House. $3). And he does so in a sinewy language which smooths out the rough path for the layman.

It is because men live by promises that the economic system is called a credit economy. Credit comes from the Latin credere, to believe. We enjoy before we pay; but somebody else must have faith in us before we are permitted this enjoyment in anticipation of payment. So the farmer obtains the proceeds of his crop before he sells it. This is accomplished by borrowing from the bank on a promissory note. The manufacturer obtains credit to tide him over the waiting period between the purchase of raw materials and the sale of the finished product. Nor is the practice limited to producers. From the humble worker enjoying a radio on the installment plan, right up to the Government financing public works on promises to pay, the credit system dominates our economic life.

There are those who, while agreeing with this thesis, refuse to face the logic of it. What is that logic? That the degree of our prosperity is equivalent to the degree of reliability in our promises.

In our private dealings we have not relied on promises in vain. Even the poorer worker's promise to pay for his domestic gadgets was generally kept during the depression.

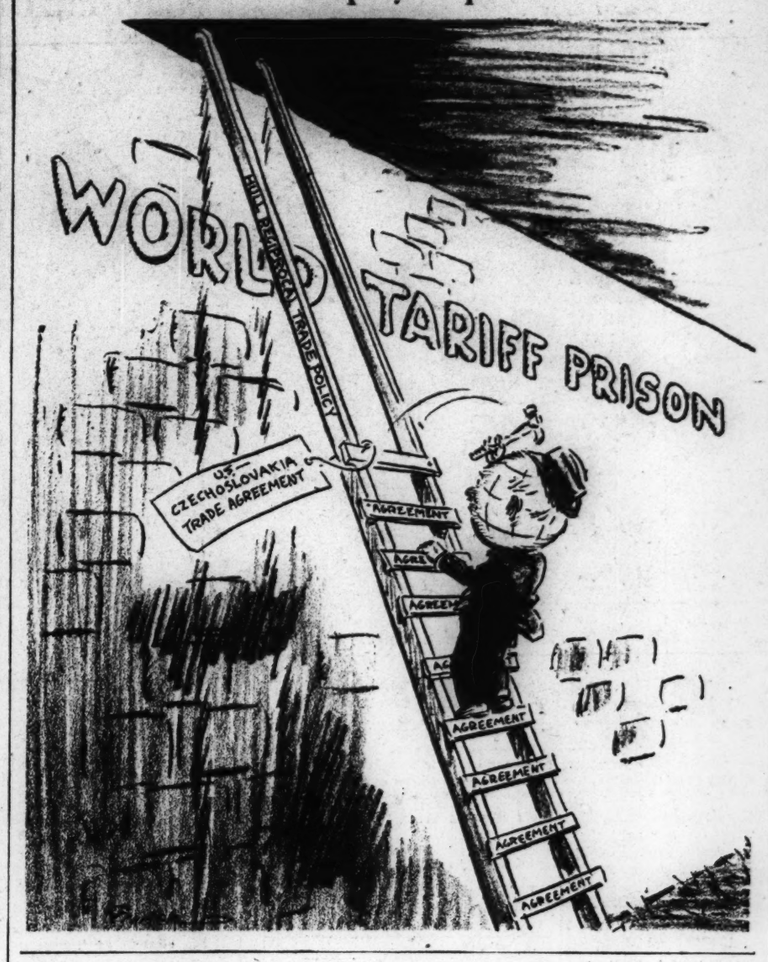
It is often said that governments are the lowest common denominators of individuals. Maybe so. But in the matter of contracts I do not think that philosophically we should keep them to the same standards as individuals. Here Mr. Scherman and I part company. He makes no such allowance.

No belief in the state as Leviathan is implied in saying that the state must be above contract. Of course, it is dangerous doctrine as a generalization. That is why every violation of contract must be judged on its merits. Even more dangerous, however, is the rigid doctrine of the inviolability of promises. I submit, indeed, that the absolutists of contract are the real parents of revolution. Think of all the great reforms of history which have violated promises of one sort or another—changes in inheritance taxes, income tax, land tenure, licensing, game laws, church establishment, feudal rights, slavery. Should we have withheld the reformist hand because these changes violated promises? The question is answered in the posing.

It is only when, to my way of thinking, Mr. Scherman becomes a victim of his own logic that I disagree with him. In the main he earns this reviewer's gratitude for the clarity of both his prose and his reasoning.

H. B. E.

## Step by Step




## Hinny Comes Home

*On a Scottish Island*

"A LETTER frae Hinny," called Randy Howe, the postman, as he pushed open the gate. Then, because he hoped to hear any news there might be, he slipped the mail bag down on to the garden bench.

Mrs. MacFee, standing on the doorstep, had only read a few of the written lines, when she cried, excitedly,

"Hinny's coming home. My lassie is coming home."

"How can she—frae Australia?" demanded Randy, puzzled.

"They're in London this verra meenute. It was an unexpeckit trip. Thursday! To think on't! I'll hae my lass here on Thursday!"

Randy, forgetting the heat of the day, hoisted the bag and hurried off saying, "If this isna the braw bit to tell."

Hinny MacFee, as they still called her, was rather a glamorous figure to the natives of the Scottish island. Thirty years ago she had been left an orphan. Mrs. MacFee, on a very tiny income, had adopted her. Hinny grew up, married, and sailed to far lands. Her husband became a millionaire, but she never ceased to be grateful for those early years of kindness.

The women of the island, agreeing that the distinguished visitor would be accustomed to fine foods, decided that something must be done by them in that line. Accordingly, a small procession of delicacies was soon being carried up the brae to the rose-clustered little dwelling. It was all very jolly—until a certain incident occurred. Then, because sides were taken as to that incident, the atmosphere began to be ruffled.

This is what happened. When Captain MacRae's housekeeper, Miss Gibb, arrived at the cottage, she found that Aggie Aird had brought a simnel cake. Now, that particular cake was Miss Gibb's specialty, and it was she who had taught Aggie how to make it. So she said to her, reproachfully, "Ye might ha' kept to your bannocks."

"A fancy cake seems a better compliment," replied Aggie.

"But ye kenned fine I'd be bringing one."

"She can hae two. What o't?"

"This o't, Aggie Aird. Folk'll be comparing one wi' the ither and yours'll maybe be thocht the best, and it willna be fair—you wi' your clever new oven, and me wi' my auld reekie."

Aggie saw the point of the naïve protest and offered to call her cake by another name. But Miss Gibb shook her head, saying, "It wouldna be honest." And then, sternly, "I wonder at ye, lass."

On Thursday, when the boat came in, Willie MacKim drove a handsome woman along the water front. They all recognized her, from memory and from newspaper pictures, but she was so ultra modishly attired that there were misgivings. Willie, however, told that she had made inquiry about them all, and that brought reassurance.

They were soon dropping in to bid her welcome, sometimes in twos and threes. Miss Gibb, Georgie Todd, and Mrs. Munn having met on the way, entered together. They were ushered towards the "room," which by reason of the many loaned tidies and cushions, was bright with color, but in passing the kitchen door, Miss Gibb noted that her cake reposing on the old-world "dresser" was still uncut, and that Aggie's was not in sight. She halted and said almost wistfully, "So hers *was* better!"

Mrs. MacFee protested hastily. "No, no, it isna that. Neither one has been touched. It's just that Hinny—" She paused as a merry voice called, "Hello. Why not come in here for a minute?"

Wonderingly, they went into the kitchen, and there, seated on a quaint wooden "creepie" by the fire, and toasting a slice of bread, was Hinny! She rose to greet her old friends, and then finished her pleasant task, discoursing gayly the while.

"For all the fortune we pay yon cook of ours, we never get a crisp bit of toast. Fancy dishes and to spare, yes—good toast, no. Same thing in hotels and ships. The only way, I've discovered, is to make it yourself, butter it right off the fire, and eat it at once. This is my third today. Uh'm, what a fragrance!" And she laughed happily.

The callers looked at one another somewhat blankly, for in the recent discussion about the rich and ornamental cake, and about Aggie's right to make it on this occasion, they had all expressed emphatic views, one way or the other. Then they looked again at Hinny, who was now contentedly munching her toast. Suddenly everybody was laughing.

MABEL GREY GEHRING

## North . . South . . East . . West

*Elusive Elysiums*

By Frank L. Perrin

QUITE philosophically the people of every family in the aggregation of nations seem to have consoled themselves with the doleful conclusion, expressed long ago, that "Man never is, but always to be blest." Really, when comprehended and analyzed, this is a defeatist theory, a confession not only of failure but an admission, unapologetically made, of a prevailing inability to utilize and capitalize the opportunities which are the common heritage of mankind and of those of every generation. But there is, perhaps, an unascertained and variously appraised compensation in the failure to realize the extent to which ignorance, selfishness, lack of vision, and the lust for some sort of preferment deprive us of realization of that full measure of liberty of conscience and freedom of action to which we believe ourselves entitled.

In many of the existing political divisions of the world there have been set up, voluntarily or by dominant authority forcibly imposed, what are regarded by their sponsors as lodges of perfection, speaking economically or politically. But this standard of supposed excellence is set up and defined arbitrarily. No single nation, however governed or however constituted, seems to conform to the more or less loosely defined qualifications prescribed by other members of the composite body. The standards of excellence and attainment have not been more than superficially established.

* * *

No fundamental basis having been agreed upon, it is not to be wondered at that champions of one school of political and economic thought find it difficult to impose, by whatever method or process of propagandist salesmanship, by coercion or force, or by ostracism from the community of nations, their preferred theory of unity in government upon their neighbors.

It would have been interesting to have been able to listen, a few days ago, to the friendly exchanges in Berlin between Chancellor Hitler of the Reich and Herbert Hoover, former President of the United States. Regarding means and methods, it is probable that there could be, between the two, no possible agreement. They are the products and champions of two entirely different schools of thought. Their background, training, logical processes and convictions are at variance, and both are honest in the espousal of theories which they defend.

But upon one essential point both they and those who might have been glad to listen will agree. This is that it is the hope and desire of both the schools represented to accomplish and bring to realization the greatest possible measure of happiness and security for all the people of the world. This being the motive, accepted without entirely convincing proof offered in behalf of either of the opposing sides to the controversy, should it not be found possible to evolve some universal process of adjustment and reconciliation? Speaking somewhat generously in the desire to establish an idealistic premise, it might be urged that the method is less important than the end to be attained.

* * *

But it is just here that new conflicts are aroused and new or hackneyed objections interposed. We are all confirmed adherents to the theories with which we are most familiar and to which we have become converted or habituated. This is just as true of a champion of democracy who regards all nonconformists as potential enemies as it is of the champion of absolutism who would suppress freedom of expression and action by the majority. Thus the road forward, in the dim light shed through the fog of misunderstanding, suspicion and human hatred, seems devious and crooked.

What would happen, say you, if being agreed that until this or some succeeding generation of the sons of men find out the right, if every member of the great family of nations were content to pursue its own course, unopposed and free from ambition to impose its systems or theories upon neighboring nations or peoples? There would be slow and indifferent progress, it may be, and disappointments and recriminations. Opposing schools cannot all be right fundamentally. But realization and enlightenment are the fruits of experience. The thinking of men and women cannot be regimented or the conclusions reached be prescribed.

Upon one essential point there is coming to be, slowly but still hopefully, a more general agreement. This is that hatred is not a solvent. When this is realized there will be a diminishing desire to impose methods and formulas.

## The Wide Horizon

### What, Plays Without Scenery?

By Edwin F. Melvin

SOMETHING is happening in the theater. It may be the beginning of a trend. It may be a flash in the pan, which will leave no lasting trace. No one can say with assurance. But for the moment it is interesting to watch and entertaining to speculate upon.

There are various threads in the pattern to be considered. Most conspicuous, for they are the most unusual, are the plays without scenery. Already in New York they are the talk of the town, and here and there on the road they have given audiences a glimpse of unfamiliar backstage radiators.

About these plays is growing up a sizable collection of anecdotes. One producer, the wags would have you believe, commissioned a scene designer to paint a canvas backdrop of steam pipes and brick wall since those in his theater were not "the type." By coincidence, Cain's—the theatrical warehouse in New York where the scenery for discarded productions is stored and which consequently has become an American synonym for footlight failures—has closed its doors. No scenery, no Cain's—the surface logic seems to be, though actually there were other and more important factors.

If scenery or the lack of it were the only element in the problem it would be easier to reach a conclusion. But it is more puzzling than that.

* * *

One of the reigning hits in Manhattan, with seats selling weeks in advance, is a satirical revue produced by the International Ladies Garment Workers Union. Its only music is furnished by two pianos, with the composer at one of them. (Usually when composers have written a successful musical show they are off to Florida or Bermuda or Nassau for the rest of the winter.) Its settings are of the simplest—a few neutral hangings. Its actors and chorus are described on the program not by previous entertainments in which they have appeared—for they are not professionals—but by the branches of the garment trade to which they belong.

In another musical piece, likewise popular, the composer who is the sole instrumentalist, sits at a piano in the center of the stage and functions as an orchestra, explains the outlines of the story, and when occasion arises takes the part of various characters. The other members of the cast are arranged in chairs behind him, something like performers in a minstrel show, until the time comes for them to contribute their bits, singly or in groups.

Even revivals reflect a new influence. Shakespeare, in one instance, has been brought within a running time of an hour and twenty minutes, about the equivalent of that needed for a feature film; and the performance is given without intermission. The same has been done for a ribald Dekker comedy, long neglected by the stage but now nightly crowding the theater where it is housed.

But that is not the whole story. By pruning away unessentials greater emphasis can be laid on fundamentals. It is significant, as Thornton Wilder has pointed out, that the great ages of the drama—those of the Greeks and of Shakespeare—have been those when the theater has had the least scenery. Greater demands are made on the playwright. He must have something to say, for there are no handsome settings to conceal empty speeches. It is a challenge also to the players, for out of themselves and the dramatist's words they must summon images to clothe the stage. And more is asked of audiences. Play and players look to them for imagination. They as well as author and actors must contribute to the performance.

* * *

Apart from simplification, the stage is seeking to widen its horizons. It is reaching for new audiences. Writers are coming forward who are aware of the world around them and its problems. They have a point of view, whether or not it may be pleasing. They are not content with reshuffling familiar romantic formulas.

From one point of view, these experiments in the drama seem to be a counterpart to current tendencies in music and art. From another, it may be argued that though they are seemingly new they really mark a return to earlier ways in the theater. "One Third of a Nation," perhaps, may bear a distant resemblance to the chronicle plays, though it is cast in a somewhat different form and is concerned not with the affairs of kings but with the record of an urban population. By eliminating or simplifying scenery the modern stage may find kinship with that of the Elizabethans. At least it marks another step from the days of "Ben Hur," when horses thundered across the stage, or from the meticulous "realism" of Belasco.

For the Tired Business Man, prospects of further advances in such directions may be disturbing. It is not likely, however, that the kind of entertainment that he prefers will disappear overnight. But whether he likes it or not, there does seem to be something stirring in the theater.